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ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP NOW HOPE OF NATIONS

British Admiral Says American and British Naval Accord Would Aid in Securing World Peace If Japan Were Included

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — "The hope of the world depends on Anglo-American friendship, and anything that can be done toward that end in the way of the cooperation of the two navies requires only official sanction for it to succeed, as American and British naval men are already on the best of terms," said Admiral Sir Lowther Grant to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in discussing the report from the United States that an American-British agreement on naval disposition, with the American fleet concentrated in the Pacific and the British fleet concentrated in the Atlantic, awaits signature.

Sir Lowther is well-known in the United States, as he was commander-in-chief of the North America and West Indies station during the latter years of the war. While such an agreement as reported would be an admirable one, he stated that no word of it had reached him. Plans for the cooperation of the two navies have often been discussed informally between officers of both fleets, and it is recognized that if the capital ships of the American fleet be concentrated in the Pacific and those of the British fleet concentrated in the Atlantic, this would not by any means preclude the stationing of American ships in the Atlantic or of British ships in the Pacific.

Japan Interested

Any discussion of the relative dispositions of American and British fleets, he said, will naturally be of great interest to Japan. The concentration of the American fleet in the Pacific will obviously be looked upon by Japan as having been made in relation to herself. So that in the admiral's opinion any naval agreement reached should be reached between America, Britain and Japan, if it is to be of an enduring nature and achieve its chief purpose, namely, world-wide peace and safety for the peoples and commerce of the nations with a minimum of naval armament.

It is absolutely essential, the Admiral continued, owing to the paucity and slenderness of the British garrisons and police forces throughout the dependencies of the British Empire, that there should be stationed within easy call cruisers, carrying a large complement of marines and seamen, so that in the event of a local disturbance, these men would be available to deal with the situation. British garrisons and police forces are kept as light as possible on account of economy, and the authorities rely on the availability of this floating force.

During the war the mutiny at Singapore, he said, is a case in point. The native forces, who were relied upon to keep order, mutinied, and while there was but one little tub of a cruiser available, which landed only 30 men, the upholders of law and order among the community gathered around these men, few as they were, and the trouble was quickly suppressed.

Delicate Situations

If the authorities had to rely entirely on American warships for this service the situation would be very delicate, as American officers, with whom Sir Lowther has discussed this matter informally, are entirely in agreement that neither they nor their men could be asked to perform such duties.

The effect of American sailors being used to suppress outbreaks of British nationals can be more readily realized if it were supposed that British sailors were called on to suppress a rising of American nationals. The situation would be impossible and international complications would immediately arise.

For this reason, Sir Lowther said, it will be necessary, under whatever plan is adopted, for light British cruisers to be stationed in the Pacific. This question of cruisers, he said, must also be taken into account in any settlement of the relative strengths of the British-American navies. When proposals are made that American and British fleets should be of equal strength, he considers that this refers to capital ships and their escort, and does not include what might be called the policing squadron of cruisers for the outlying parts of the British Empire, the counterpart of which does not appear in the American Navy.

Admiral Sims Welcomed

Cordial Relations Between British and American Navies Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Speaking on the cooperation of the United States battle squadron with the Grand Fleet during the war, at a Pilgrims' luncheon to Rear Admiral Sims, Admiral Beatty said: "I can definitely state that the cooperation of that unit with the Grand Fleet was of the closest and most marked character. We worked together, we played together, we enjoyed the social amenities of Scapa Flow together during the winter and, if it had been vouchsafed to us to have met and engaged the enemy together, both would have felt we were doing it in very good company."

The relationships between the two navies were such that it might be said indeed we were brothers. "So we were," he added. "We belonged to the great brotherhood of the sea and there is no closer relationship than that, more especially when it is cemented, when it is welded, when it is governed and controlled by an officer of suche tact and sagacity as Admiral Sims."

A Prophecy Comes True

Lord Desborough, who acted as chairman to the distinguished gathering, was equally cordial in welcoming Admiral Sims and recalled Admiral Sims' speech some years ago when he said:

"If the time should ever come when the British Empire is menaced by a European coalition, Great Britain can rely upon the last ship, the last dollar and the last drop of blood of her kindred beyond the sea." The time did come, said Lord Desborough, and the prophecy came true, and their gallant guest became the American Admiral.

On rising to reply, Rear Admiral Sims had a great reception. Everbody knew now, he said, that when America came into the war, things were pretty desperate, owing to the German submarines. There was a Masonry of the sea, and when naval officers were in difficulty, there was no sacrifice they were not willing to undertake. "When we came over in 1917," he continued, "we believed that the submarine war would be over in a short time but we found it was different."

Keystone of the Allied Arch

There was a loss of shipping of nearly a million tons a month, and he could see no way in which this could be changed. "It seemed to us that the best way was to use our forces as reserve forces in the rear," the admiral said. "It was a question of the best way of utilizing our forces, and that was decided by the council, a decision of the council carried out without any friction of any kind.

"Although by the introduction of the convoy system we were eventually able to check the submarine campaign, we could not have done so, if it had not been for the service of the sea, controlled by the Grand Fleet. The Grand Fleet was the keystone of the allied arch that we could not have done without. Our ships could not climb hills of land, but we could keep the communications with the land open. We could have destroyed our enemy, if they had come out to sea, but they would not come out to sea to be destroyed.

The Penalty of Defeat

"If you had had an earthquake, such as we have sometimes, and it had engulfed your high seas fleet, nothing on earth could have saved the allied cause. We might have enlisted and trained 10,000,000 men, and if we had had the transport necessary, we could not have done the thing and have got them across the sea, if it had not been for the Grand Fleet, and the people who are here today would have been speaking German with a strong British accent." This remark evoked laughter and cheers.

Admiral Sims then paid high testimony to the assistance which was given the American fleet by Admiral Bayley of the British navy, and remarked that the British Admiral had since paid them a visit to America, and not being bound in America by red tape, they had violated every regulation of the fleet in giving him a welcome. "Goodness knows," he said, "how many guns were fired in his honor." That showed the esteem the American fleet and the American people had for a man who had been described as terrible.

FRANCE BEGINS TO DEMOBILIZE TROOPS

Slackening of Tension Regarding Relations With Germany Allows Part of Troops in the Rhineland to Be Sent Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—There is no intimation that general demobilization of class 19, which was called up during the London conference and concentrated in the Rhineland in readiness for the eventual occupation of the Ruhr district, is envisaged, but an immediate result of the slackening of the tension is the order to release married soldiers and those young soldiers who support dependents.

This measure will restore to civilian life no inconsiderable numbers. It is difficult to estimate them but if the proportion of married men is small, there must be added the sons who have dependents or who normally contribute to the upkeep of the family. If a generous interpretation is given to the instructions of Louis Barthou, the Minister of War, some tens of thousands of men will be immediately sent home from the Rhineland.

The international situation is not yet considered sufficiently clear to permit of demobilization of the entire class, but unless there are fresh complications they will not be kept under colors for a long period. The opinion is held that their liberation, while it is yet uncertain whether they will not be wanted in the event of serious troubles in Upper Silesia, would be premature and perilous, for their subsequent recall would multiply inconveniences. Nevertheless this amelioration of the conditions of the call-up is a good sign.

While the debate in the Chamber of Deputies continues it is announced that next week Aristide Briand will have to sustain fresh attacks in the Senate, where Henry Cheron will discuss, point by point, the accord of London, and Raymond Poincaré may intervene in person. The diplomatic air is now clear but, although the Upper Silesian problem is being approached in a calmer manner, the problem itself, of course, remains precisely where it was.

Mr. Briand's Speech Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Aristide Briand's speech is regarded here as likely to prove epoch-making, if it means the beginning of better relations between Germany and France. The chorus of praise in tonight's newspapers is very striking. The Extreme Socialist newspaper calls the speech a step toward peace, and declares it represents a real break from the sheer military policy of force.

"This time Mr. Briand does not speak as a policeman, anxious to put his hand on Germany's collar," adds "Freiheit." The "Stock Exchange Gazette" says, as a result of the new German Government's policy, Germany has managed to save all that was to be saved from the wreckage caused by the Peace Treaty. "Mr. Briand's speech shows that the Ruhr, for example, has been saved," adds that newspaper.

In official circles here the speech has occasioned the utmost satisfaction.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor voted yesterday to investigate recent disorders in the coal mining region along the Kentucky-West Virginia border. A subcommittee probably will begin hearings at Williamson, West Virginia, about June 10.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Now that the Borah resolution has passed the United States Senate, disarmament advocates in the House are planning to concur in its incorporation in the naval appropriation bill on the return of the measure from the upper branch, and thus send to the President a demand that he call a conference of the three major naval powers to consider progressive reduction of armaments. p. 2

The Senate yesterday, after four hours of debate in executive session, confirmed the nomination of David H. Blair of North Carolina to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. p. 1

A decisive majority of the members of the House has signed a petition addressed to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee urging that a tariff on farm and ranch products be included in the permanent tariff measure. p. 6

In a communication to five farm organizations with headquarters in Washington, Senator Norris of Nebraska warns against propaganda directed against the Federal Trade Commission, tending to discredit it, and undermine its influence. He charges that the propaganda is backed by the packing interests and the financial interests connected with them, and declares that it has been so effective that even the farm organizations have been influenced by it. He warmly defends the commission and asserts the need of the people giving it their sympathy and support. p. 6

A conference at the White House has disclosed that there is not complete accord at present between the Administration and the bankers of the United States on policy regarding foreign loans. The proposal of the government, that grants of loans outside the United States be made contingent on the expenditure of the funds for American goods or on payment of debts in America, does not meet with the approval of the financiers, who prefer to be unhampered by restrictions and who also contend that freedom from such restriction will be best in the end for the interests of the United States. p. 1

The question of an Anglo-American fleet cooperation in the Atlantic and Pacific is still a prominent subject in England. Admiral Sir Lowther Grant declared that the hope of the world depended on Anglo-American friendship, and that anything that could be done to that end in the way of cooperation of the two navies required only official sanction for it to succeed. Plans for cooperation of the navies had often been discussed informally between the officers of the two fleets. He pointed out the impossible situations which would be set up, however, were Americans called upon to suppress outbreaks among British nationals and vice versa. He believed that a naval agreement should include Japan. Admiral Beatty in a speech at a Pilgrims luncheon to Rear Admiral Sims referred to the relationships of the two navies during the war, as being such that it "might be said we were brothers." Rear Admiral Sims paid a high testimony to the aid given the American fleet by Admiral Bayley of the British fleet. p. 1

The Ulster election results are declared to be unexpectedly favorable to Ulster Unionists, who now anticipate a majority of over 20 in the new House of Commons. p. 1

An official statement regarding the burning of the Dublin Customs House by Sinn Feiners has been issued from Dublin Castle. It shows that 10 people were killed, 10 wounded and 111 arrested. p. 1

Beyond an exchange of notes, little has been done to settle the Lithuania-Poland dispute. General Zeligouski is still in possession of Vilna and refuses to evacuate. A conference has been held at Brussels, but the note drafted by the President shows a distinct Polish influence. It provides that Lithuania shall be divided into two cantons with Vilna and Kovno as their capitals. p. 2

In France a partial demobilization of class 19, which was called up during the London conference, has taken place. Some tens of thousands of men may be immediately sent home from the Rhineland. It is announced that Mr. Briand will have to sustain fresh attacks in the Senate. The Upper Silesian problem, however, is being approached more calmly. p. 1

The French Premier's speech is regarded in Berlin as likely to prove epoch-making if it means the beginning of better relations between Germany and France. It represents, according to a Socialist newspaper, a real break with the sheer military policy of force. p. 1

It is understood that Mr. Briand has expressed himself favorable to an immediate trial of German labor in what is known as the red zone of the devastated northern provinces. The Committee of Action believes that Germany should be called upon to acquit the debt not only in money but by furnishing material and labor for the restoration. This labor, according to Mr. Briand, was impossible under the preceding German Government. But he believes in the sincerity of the present one. p. 2

BANKERS' POSITION ON FOREIGN LOANS

Restriction to Expenditure in the United States, Proposed by Administration, Said Not to Be Approved by Financiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The bankers of the country are not in thorough accord with the Administration's policy regarding foreign loans, it developed at a dinner at the White House on Wednesday evening, a function that took place unheralded and unknown until later, except to the few who participated in it.

At this dinner the financial and export situation of the country, especially in its relation to the economic and financial situation in foreign countries, was discussed. The President's guests included A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; J. Pierpont Morgan, James S. Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce; Paul M. Warburg, Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company; C. E. Mitchell of the National City Bank, Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and William Kent of the Bankers Trust Company, all of New York City; and H. C. McEldowney of the Union Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Topics Discussed

According to the guarded information given out yesterday, the group discussed the contemplated foreign loans by American bankers and the effect of loans to foreign governments on manufacturers and industries at home and the exportation of surplus products. The Administration let it be known that it was anxious to relieve the agricultural situation and to promote exports. The bankers revealed their position as that of being willing to aid with American capital at home, but maintained that the surest way to help the export trade was by helping financial conditions in Europe. On this they were a unit.

This was vague enough to admit of several interpretations. Everyone wants to help financially conditions in Europe; the question is how is it to be done? The general opinion was that the banking interests of the United States were unwilling to have their hands tied in any such way as was indicated in an informal statement issued after the Cabinet meeting last Friday, that is, that foreign loans should be made only on the condition that the money so lent was to be applied to the payment of existing obligations or to be expended in the purchase of commodities in the American markets. The principal object of such a provision would be to enlarge the market for American products and the secondary one would be to prevent the draining of this country of its cash, not knowing for what purposes it was to be used.

The Bankers' Arguments

The United States has large uses for cash itself, in the rehabilitation of railroads, in carrying out a constructive house building program and in many other ways. It is realized, however, that the United States can and must finance other countries to a large extent. The banking interests have not been idle. They have had their representatives in Europe investigating the situation and are aware that countries needing money are ready to pay handsomely for it. The new French loan is the first fruit of their negotiations abroad. The outlook, for the bankers, is promising, and they have no desire to be restrained from lending money in the most profitable quarters, and in a manner to be decided upon by themselves alone.

Their attitude is that, while this is admittedly in their own interest, it also insures the prosperity in this country. If the foreign governments get on their feet financially they will buy what they need and can get in our markets, and they cannot be compelled to buy what they want to purchase elsewhere. Making conditions that cannot be met, or which impose difficulties, where there are already too many, will not serve the best interests of world trade, of which ours is an important part, they argue.

Mr. Hoover's Position

It is believed in many quarters that the plan underlying the discussion at the last Cabinet meeting was largely Mr. Hoover's. In his efforts to help in the development of America's foreign trade, since he became Secretary of Commerce, he has encountered regulations and conditions imposed by foreign governments for the benefit of their respective nationals which are an obstacle to the building up of American trade in foreign lands. He has repeatedly said that this government must help its business men if they are to be successful in competition with the business men of other countries, who are protected and assisted by their governments. Two days ago Mr. Hoover, speaking at the Bureau of Standards, said that the United States was about to meet such competition from Europe as it has never known. It is in the endeavor to help in such a situation that the Secretary of Commerce has sought to set up cooperative meetings between the department of which he is head and the business men of the country."

VICTORY SURE FOR ULSTER UNIONISTS

Election Results so Far Declared Are Unexpectedly Favorable and Point to Much Larger Majority Than Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday)—The Ulster election results, as declared, are unexpectedly favorable to the Unionists, who now anticipate a majority of over 20 in the new House of Commons. Only one Nationalist, Joseph Devlin, is returned for the city of Belfast. Candidates elected:

South Belfast—T. Moles, Sir Crawford McCullagh, Mrs. McMordie, H. M. Pollock, Unionists.

West Belfast—Harry Burn, W. J. Twaddell, R. J. Lynn, Unionists; Joseph Devlin, Nationalist.

East Belfast—Sir Dawson Bates, Capt. H. Dixon, Mr. Donald, J. A. Duff, Unionists.

North Belfast—Lloyd Campbell, S. Grant, S. McGuffin, R. J. McKeown, Unionists.

Derry—Sir Robert Anderson, Mrs. Ghicester, John McMark, Unionists; Eoghan McNeill, Sinn Fein; George Leeke, Nationalist.

County Antrim—Mr. Barbour, Maj. the Hon. Hugh O'Neill, George B. Hana, Unionists.

The Socialist nominees in East and South Belfast forfeited their deposit, owing to their small poll.

It is reported that in the Armagh elections a large number of impersonations took place, women being the chief offenders, changing dresses each time they visited the polling stations, one woman on detection confessing to voting five times.

Burning of Customs House

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—Dublin Castle has issued an official statement regarding the burning of the Customs House, which was still burning this morning. It appears that it was set on fire by a large body of armed Sinn Feiners at 1.40 p. m. yesterday. The Dublin fire brigade was prevented from coming to the scene by rebels, and the crown forces, who tried to reach the building, were fired upon. Subsequently the fire brigade, working under protection, proceeded to the place and attacked the flames which by this time had obtained a firm hold of the building.

On their way to the Customs House one party of auxiliary police was heavily bombed, and fire was maintained by the rebels from the windows of the Customs House, a small party of rebels rushing from the building firing revolvers. Auxiliary police entered the building and found over 100 civilians whose presence could not be satisfactorily explained. Some 10 people were killed, 10 wounded and 111 arrested.

Amongst the offices destroyed in the building were the Local Government Board, Inland Revenue Department, Income Tax Office, Estate Duty Department, Stamping Office and the Deeds, Contracts, Checks and the Assay Office.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to salve some of the valuable documents. Business by these departments will be held up for some considerable time.

Liberty Hall, which was reported to have been burnt, is still intact, although the building shows signs of the fierce fusillade.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—W. F. Massey, New Zealand Prime Minister, arrived here this afternoon. Tomorrow he will be the guest of the New Zealand and Australasian Luncheon Club, when he will outline the principal objects of his visit.

COURT CONVICTS WAR CRIMINAL

LEIPSIG, Germany (Thursday)—Sergeant Heyne, accused of having ill-treated British soldiers who were prisoners of war at the prison camp at Herne, Westphalia, was was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment by the High Court here today. He was the first German officer to be tried on criminal charges arising from the conduct of the war.

FOREIGN LOANS TO BE FUNDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Foreign loans approximating $10,000,000,000 made to the Allies during the war will be funded this year, A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday. Accumulated unpaid interest will probably be funded also and payments spread over a period of years.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. BLAIR AFTER A LONG SENATE FIGHT

North Carolinian Made Commissioner of Internal Revenue by Vote of 59 to 15—Eight Republicans Desert Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A long and bitter fight was concluded late yesterday afternoon, when the United States Senate, after a debate of four hours in executive session, voted to confirm David H. Blair, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The roll call on the Blair confirmation stood 59 to 15, indicating that the opposition was from the outset of the wrangle confronted with overwhelming odds.

After the delivery of one of the most vehement attacks of his career, Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, was able only to dent the Republican Party citadel, only eight Republicans deserting the party alignment and the Administration. These were all Western progressives. Seven Democrats mustered behind Senator Johnson on the final roll call.

The fight waged on Mr. Blair and the hearings before the Finance Committee of the Senate held up action on the nomination for nearly a month, during a part of which time the office of Internal Revenue Commissioner was vacant, the duties of the office falling on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senators Who Voted Against

The long executive session of the Senate developed, first, a fight to make the entire record in the Blair case public. Senator Johnson, assisted by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, always an advocate of "open covenants openly arrived at," and Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, put up a stubborn fight to get the Senate to discuss the nomination in open session, but every effort to throw the doors open met with decisive defeat. The final move for open discussion was defeated by a vote of 50 to 25.

Following are the senators who are understood to have voted to reject the nomination of Mr. Blair:

Republicans—William E. Borah, Idaho; George W. Norris, Nebraska; William S. Kenyon, Iowa; Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin; E. F. Ladd, North Dakota; Peter Norbeck, South Dakota; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Hiram Johnson, California.

Democrats—Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona; W. J. Harris, Georgia; Pat Harrison, Mississippi; Thomas E. Watson, Georgia; Morris Sheppard, Texas; James A. Reed, Missouri; J. O. Wolcott, Delaware.

Most of the time of the executive session was taken up by Senator Johnson, who made a fiery attack on Mr. Blair's qualifications for the post. His denunciation ranged all the way from an attack on the corporate and tax dodging interests, which he declared were behind the Blair nomination, to a review and rehash of events at the Chicago convention, when the North Carolina delegate fell foul of the California aspirant for the presidential nomination.

Senator Johnson's Charges

Senator Johnson alleged that Mr. Blair came to the convention as a delegate bound by the North Carolina primaries, which Mr. Johnson carried. He asserted that Mr. Blair violated the law of his State and the primary instructions by refusing to vote for the Senator for Presidential nominee, throwing his support instead to Warren G. Harding. A law violator, Senator Johnson said, should not hold one of the greatest offices in the federal government.

It is understood that Senator Johnson was backed up in his contentions by Senators Norris and Borah, while Senator Reed, Democratic member of the Finance Committee, assailed Mr. Blair because of the large tax claims filed by Blair's relatives against the Revenue Bureau.

It is said that in his speech Senator Johnson made substantially this statement: "The men behind Blair knew just what they wanted. The President, of course, cannot investigate all recommendations made to him, and I do not hold him responsible for the appointment. But the men who put Blair across were quashing the indictment in advance by electing the District Attorney."

The Cannon Claims

Senator Johnson is also said to have declared that it had been proven at the Senate committee's hearings that "Blair's father-in-law, J. W. Cannon, had claims of $800,000 against the Internal Revenue Bureau, and he sought to evade his taxes by making gifts to his children."

The Treasury Department, Senator Johnson continued, had forced Mr. Cannon to pay these taxes, and Mr. Cannon is now preparing to sue the government on claims for refund. These claims, furthermore, Senator Johnson averred, were pending when the Blair nomination was sent in and were not disposed of until the Senate Finance Committee began its hearings on the Johnson protest against the nomination.

Senator Johnson next turned his guns on John M. Morehead, national committeeman from North Carolina,

who, like Mr. Cannon, is an extensive cotton mill operator.

"The testimony has shown that Morehead is the Republican boss of North Carolina," the California Senator is understood to have exclaimed. "Blair was one of his lieutenants. Morehead sat with Blair during all the executive sessions of the Senate committee, and it was proven in the one instance where figures could be obtained that Morehead's cotton mills had a tax claim against the government of $6500."

Mr. Blair's Defense

Senator Johnson said one defense of Mr. Blair was that he did not have official knowledge of the result of the North Carolina primaries. Senator Johnson denounced this defense as a subterfuge, saying it was well known at Chicago that he had carried the primaries, held a few days before the convention, and that both the newspapers and telegrams from the State had apprised the delegation of the result.

Senator Johnson also refused to accept the defense that Mr. Blair as Commissioner need not pass upon the claims of his relatives. The whole appointment, he said, seemed to have behind it improper influences and men who desired to evade taxes.

Administration senators who supported Mr. Blair, it is said, included Senator James Watson of Indiana and Senator Reed Smoot of Utah. Fernifold Simmons and Lee Overman, Democrats of North Carolina, made brief speeches referring to Mr. Blair's standing in the state and supported his confirmation. The North Carolina senators did not enter in detail into the Johnson charges, but attested to the integrity, ability and good reputation in North Carolina of the nominee.

Mr. Blair was at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday, but will not take the oath of office until today or tomorrow. He will await the certification to the President of his confirmation, but indications are he will enter on his duties Saturday morning. Work in the Commissioner's office is badly crowded because of the long delay in the confirmation of the new head of the Revenue division of the Treasury.

Vote on Deficiency Bill

House Passes Measure—$200,000 for Prohibition Enforcement

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The $100,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill, carrying $200,000 for prohibition enforcement until July 1, was passed yesterday by the House. It now goes to the Senate. Except for addition of the prohibition enforcement item and the elimination of a provision for a first assistant secretary of treasury at $10,000 a year, the measure went through virtually as framed by the Appropriations Committee.

Major items in the bill include $61,852,000 for the Shipping Board, $15,000,000 for rehabilitation of former service men, and $8,710,000 for medical and hospital services for war veterans.

One section of the bill provides that any part of the $18,600,000 appropriated last session for additional hospital facilities for soldiers may be spent for improvement of existing buildings. The original appropriation provided that $12,500,000 was to be expended for new hospitals.

Plan to Hasten Trials

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, plans to appoint a committee of legal experts to draft recommendations to Congress for legislation to relieve the congestion of liquor cases now crowding the dockets of federal courts throughout the country. He will invite three district judges, two district attorneys, and William A. Blount of Pensacola, Florida, to form the committee, with Judge John E. Sater of Columbus, Ohio, as chairman.

The situation in the courts, he said yesterday, was very serious. There are about 700 liquor cases in Pittsburgh, 4000 in New York, between 700 and 800 in St. Louis, and proportionately equal numbers in other sections. The department has already considered appointment of extra judges or special commissioners, or using judges available at present to travel through the congested districts in an effort to clean up the court dockets, but has taken no action as yet.

WOMEN ADVOCATE SMALLER ARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reduction of armament was urged by the League of Women Voters of New York City yesterday at a mass meeting at which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, George W. Wickersham and Will Irwin were the principal speakers. Resolutions were adopted urging the President and Congress to initiate a movement to secure cooperation with other governments for the reduction of armaments at the earliest possible time. Attention was called to President Harding's recent statement that while prudence forbids this country to disarm alone, it is ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament. Mrs. Catt spoke of the recent action of Congress in appropriating $400,000,000 for the navy, and proposed that half of this sum be devoted to paying the expenses of bringing and entertaining the representatives of not only Japan and Great Britain, but of all nations, including Germany, at a disarmament conference.

CUBAN ARMY PROMOTION

HAVANA, Cuba—Col. Rogerio Caballero has been appointed chief of staff of the Cuban army. He rose from sergeant in the rural guards, formed during the period of American intervention, and his appointment is considered the first step in the proposed reorganization of the army.

HOUSE DIVIDED ON DISARMAMENT

Republican Leaders, However, Are Said to Favor Adoption of Borah Resolution Inviting Conference of Chief Naval Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Acceptance of the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill requesting President Harding to ask Great Britain and Japan to confer with the United States on the subject of reducing naval armaments, is a matter that is giving House leaders the gravest concern.

Until President Harding makes known his attitude on the question of armament reduction in the present uncertain conditions of world affairs, most of the Republican leaders of the House are literally "straddling the fence," waiting to see which way the wind blows.

Those members of the House in close touch with the situation believe that the House ultimately will reverse its former position in opposition to naval disarmament and yield to the unanimous decision of the Senate.

It is pointed out that the changing of a few votes in the House in favor of disarmament would insure acceptance of the Borah amendment, in view of the very close vote taken during the debate on the floor. The Senate, on the other hand, is a solid unit in favor of disarmament, and House leaders are aware that it would be impossible to make the Senate reverse itself.

President's Desires

The impression was gained in some Republican quarters yesterday that President Harding, despite the action of the Senate, does not want the disarmament question thrust upon him at this time, and would welcome action in the House that would block it successfully. The report has gone forth that the President wishes George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, to take up the question before the Supreme Council of the League of Nations. This report, however, is not substantiated.

It is understood in more reliable quarters that President Harding will bow to the will of the Senate. So unmistakably did the Senate express its desire for a conference of the two greatest naval powers with the United States, that it is believed President Harding will accept the verdict of the Senate as final.

That being the case, the Republican leaders in the House will do their utmost to bring about an early agreement on the Borah amendment in conference. Under the new rules of the House, a separate vote will be required before the conferees on the part of the House can enter into a binding agreement with the Senate conferees. A separate vote cannot be dodged.

House Leader's Attitude

Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader of the House, is in sympathy with the disarmament movement, but during the former debate on the floor he took the position that the suggestion should come first from the President, or rather, that Congress should not act upon it without instructions to do so from the White House. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee, James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, is a stanch proponent of economy and reduction in military and naval preparedness. He takes the same position, however, as Mr. Mondell.

In view of the action of the House, and also in view of any indication from the White House that President Harding is displeased with the action, both of these House leaders are expected to support the movement for disarmament in the final parley on the naval bill.

Democratic leaders will continue to keep the question alive, regardless of whatever President Harding may think about it. They were charged during the recent debate in the House with attempting to "embarrass the President," and are willing to continue doing so, if possible, to bring about some form of naval reduction.

Disarmament Urged

Illinois Women's Clubs Favor Conference Call by President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Resolutions asking that President Harding be urged immediately to call a conference on the limitation of armaments, that the National Federation of Women's Clubs be urged to spend the surplus fund of $80,000 for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, and that federal and state legislation pertaining to education and child labor be supported by their organization, were passed at the final session of the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs here yesterday.

The resolution asking that President Harding call a conference of Great Britain and Japan to arrange a limitation of armaments by agreement, declared that the organization "cannot see the nations of the world—in the face of universal misery and suffering —continue to concentrate on armaments the money and thought so deeply needed for reconstruction without asserting their deep conviction that the most urgent duty of government is to try to find some less costly method of preserving national security."

The $80,000 fund which is asked to be spent for disabled soldiers, is a sum raised for sending workers overseas during the war, and remained in the treasury of the national federation after the armistice was signed, because of a limit set upon the number of workers which the organization was permitted to send. The state federation pledged itself to further the interests of the returned soldiers in every way possible, and asked that its share of the fund be made available for their use. Similar action on the part of other state organizations is hoped for.

Educational resolutions passed recommended approval of House bill 296, removing the Chicago schools from the restrictions of the Juul law, which prevents the Chicago Board of Education from levying taxes as levied in other parts of the State; of House Bill 348, pertaining to the limit of taxes in other school districts, and of Senate Bill 75, providing $20,000,000 for a school distributing fund in the State.

Y. M. C. A. PLANS WORLD EDUCATION

President of Northeastern College Says the Next 25 Years Will See Organizations United in Great Common Program

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The next 25 years will see the Young Men's Christian Associations of the world united in a great program of education, extending from the elementary courses through the college and university and covering in its resident work huge vocational and cultural courses, according to Frank P. Speare, president of Northeastern College, in an address at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of organized educational work by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

"Northeastern College," said President Speare, "is cited as the most economically administered and more nearly self-sustaining large educational system in America. The time has come when additional space, new equipment, dormitories, athletic field and increased facilities must be provided and the only way that this can be accomplished is by securing financial support from those who realize that education and religion are the two great forces which will save and perpetuate democracy."

Asserting that today the democracy needs the expert, Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, said: The drive for democracy and the education of the expert to serve democracy thereby become the first terms in truly Americanizing our education. But we must not overlook the fact that the world aspect of significant human affairs is rapidly becoming the dominant aspect of these affairs.

"This coming month the International Chamber of Commerce will devote its program to a discussion of 'The Restoration of the World's Commerce.' Within a few days the Secretary of Agriculture has said that farmers should be kept informed as to the rate of consumption of the various farm products in the different parts of the world.

"In the interests of peace it is universally admitted that some form of international association is necessary. But international association along political lines while necessary, is insufficient. We must gain the habit of international cooperation in all the main concerns of life—in business, in agriculture, in education yea even in religion. There is no other guarantee of permanent peace; there is no other reliance for true progress; there is no other adequate guarantee of peaceful human association."

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GRADUATION HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—Two hundred and seventy diplomas and certificates were awarded here yesterday to young men and women who have completed trades and other courses qualifying them for industrial and community service.

"The Tuskegee graduate carries into his or her community the spirit of Booker T. Washington, which is the spirit of unselfish service," said R. R. Moton, principal, in presenting the diplomas. There never would have been a Tuskegee Institute had not Booker T. Washington believed that he would secure from the white people of the south and the north hearty sympathy and generous cooperation, and you will not succeed if you assume the attitude that all white people are your enemies. The success of Tuskegee Institute and her graduates is very largely due to the fact that they have been able to see good in all races and all classes of people and to secure the best cooperation from them."

The classes of 1901 and 1911 held their twentieth and tenth reunions respectively and presented a donation to the Institute.

STRIKERS INDICTED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The grand jury investigating labor troubles, dynamiting and slugging, has returned indictments against nine officers and agents of the United Shoe Repairers Association, charging conspiracy to extort and boycott, dynamite and commit assaults, and presented an additional indictment against ten men indicted on Wednesday for bombing laundries in the laundry engineers strike.

COLLEGE GETS FIRST DIPLOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts — The library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College has received as a gift from Gideon H. Allen of the class of 1871, the first diploma awarded by the college. It will be a part of the history collection which the librarian will exhibit at the semi-centennial commencement in June.

POLISH-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE UNSETTLED

Apart From Exchange of Notes, Little Progress Made—Mr. Hyman's Plan Said to Favor Poland Too Much

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Beyond an exchange of notes, little actual progress can be said to have been made toward a settlement of the long-standing dispute between Lithuania and Poland over General Zeligouskie's coup, whereby at the head of some 14,000 Polish troops, he occupied the town of Vilna and, despite the repudiation by the Polish Government of all complicity, has not only remained in possession, but has, so far, withstood all efforts, direct or otherwise, to induce him to evacuate the territory in question.

The latest effort to obtain a satisfactory settlement is to be seen in the Polish-Lithuanian conference that has been meeting in Brussels, with Paul Hymans, the former Belgian Foreign Minister, as its president.

In Lithuanian official circles, The Christian Science Monitor was informed that hopes had been entertained that the Brussels conference would have proved a happy substitute for the original plan of taking a plebiscite of the area, but, which, on account of Polish opposition, was abandoned on March 3 of this year.

As a result of the conference, it was stated that Mr. Hymans had drafted a note that bears the distinct impress of Polish influence, and unless Lithuania is prepared to practically surrender her independence, it will need to be subjected to pretty considerable revision.

Lithuania to Be Divided

The broad outlines of the note propose that Lithuania shall be divided into two cantons with Vilna and Kovno as their capitals, and governed on the same lines as at present prevail in the Swiss cantons. Poland claims the right to use Lithuanian railways and waterways for troops or war matériel, but The Christian Science Monitor was informed, without any mention of reciprocal rights for Lithuania; also there is a proposed unification of command whereby Lithuanian troops would support Poland, but there is no mention regarding which country shall retain the supreme command.

It was stated, however, that it is fairly certain it is not intended that it should rest in Lithuanian hands. The draft note continues by proposing that the official language shall be Polish and Lithuanian, which it is considered would mean that unless anyone could converse in Polish as well as his own tongue, he would be at once placed at a disadvantage in any form of public life, such as schools, municipal councils or the government service, notwithstanding the fact that some 80 per cent of the population speak Lithuanian.

The economic policy of Poland and Lithuania would be guided by three representatives from each country and would include the Polish right to the use of all Lithuanian roads, railways and shipping ports, free of any duty.

Conference to Continue

Likewise there would be three representatives from each country to form a council for foreign affairs, with a casting vote in case of disagreement by an arbitrator to be appointed by the League of Nations. Taking into consideration the fact that there are some 30,000,000 Poles to about 4,000,000 Lithuanians, it was pointed out that acceptance of Mr. Hyman's draft in its present form does not need any great amount of foresight to estimate the amount of liberty that it proposes to leave to the latter country.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Silesian question, it was stated by this Lithuanian authority, shows a far better understanding of the European situation than can be drawn from Mr. Hymans' note, and it was stated that the close resemblance between the Zeligouski and the Korfanty affairs must be apparent to all, and it is thought by Lithuanian authorities that whatever solution the Supreme Council finds applicable, no one will be applicable to both. By this it was stated the conclusion must not be drawn that the Brussels conference has failed, on the other hand, the conference will continue to sit and will shortly deal with the revision of Mr. Hymans' draft, which it is expected will be made easier by the decision arrived at by the Supreme Council over Upper Silesian affairs.

BATES DEBATING TEAM TO SAIL JUNE 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine—The Bates College debating team which is to meet Trinity College, Oxford University, at Oxford, England, on June 16 will sail from New York, June 7. The party will include Charles M. Starbird and Edward A. Morris, seniors, and Robert B. Watts Jr., with Prof. A. Craig Baird, professor of argumentation of the college. It is said that this will be the first debate ever held between a United States college and an English university and Maine feels particularly proud that the challenge came to a Maine college. The subject for debate will be "Resolved, That the House approves the American policy of non-intervention in European affairs." Bates will support the affirmative. There will be no judges, but the decision will be by vote of the audience.

Mr. Starbird has been a prominent debater for the last three years and has been a winner over Harvard, Yale and Cornell. Mr. Morris, though he did not become prominent in debating until this year when he made the team which won from Harvard, has been prominent in original declamation, winning the prizes at the annual exhibitions of his class in both his junior and senior years. Mr. Watts of Portland, a junior, will be the "anchor man" of the team. He made the varsity debating team in his freshman year. He is the only one who was on both the winning teams against Yale and Harvard this year. He is editor-in-chief of the Bates Student.

RECONSTRUCTION OF FRENCH WAR AREAS

Mr. Briand Now Favors Employment of German Labor and Material in Districts Where Destruction Most Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Committee of Action of the Devastated Regions has had an interview with Aristide Briand respecting the reconstruction, elaborated by the Confédération Générale du Travail. According to the statement made by the committee, Mr. Briand expressed himself favorable to an immediate trial of employment of German labor, in what is known as "the red zone," that is the districts where the destruction is most complete.

The secretary of the committee explained that this body had come into existence as a result of the congress recently held. The committee was in full accord with the labor organization, but was nevertheless entirely autonomous. It considered that the most urgent task was to constitute in the northern departments a national organism of reconstitution, which should frame a program.

The government should only exercise powers of control, and be responsible for payments. The problem of reparations should be regarded in all its aspects, and Germany be called upon to acquit its debt, not only in money, but by furnishing material and labor. The members of the delegation insisted that there could be no real reconstruction without the collaboration of the peoples and, in particular, collaboration with the German people.

Mr. Briand affirmed that German material could certainly be used, and German labor on condition that it was really skilled and was accepted by the populations. German collaboration had been impossible with the preceding government, but he believes in the sincerity of the new government.

LOUISIANA FORBIDS RACE-TRACK BETTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—Transmission, publication or circulation of information concerning the odds on horse races, or the betting on horses in any race in the State of Louisiana, is forbidden in a clause of the new state Constitution adopted by a vote of 68 to 41 on Wednesday night. The ordinance devoted to gambling assemblies in the new organic law of the State now reads:

"Gambling is a vice, and the Legislature shall enact laws to suppress it. The transmission, publication or circulation of information concerning horses entered in races, or the odds offered for the same, is prohibited. The Legislature shall provide penalties for the violation of this ordinance."

The constitutional convention also adopted an ordinance forbidding the state Legislature from imposing an income tax in any form.

The Louisiana State Railroad Commission has been converted into the Louisiana Public Service Commission, by action of the constitutional convention. Its control has been extended from railroads to inland waterways, highway used for freight hauling, and street car lines.

AIR ROUTE TO BE ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Washington-New York air mail route will be abandoned after May 31, Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, announced yesterday. Urgent necessity for economy, and the fact that means of continuing the department's experiments with air mails would be afforded by the New York-San Francisco route, were given as the reasons for the decision.

For Your Floors

O-Cedar Polish Mop

For Your Furniture

O-Cedar Polish

At Your Dealers

PEACE RESOLUTION DELAYED IN HOUSE

Decision to Adjourn Over Holiday Will Prevent Early Reporting of Measure by Foreign Affairs Committee as Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —There will be delay in reporting the peace resolution to the House, Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, announced last night, because of the decision of the House to take a recess from today until Tuesday at noon.

The action of the House in adopting a resolution to recess over Decoration Day threw a monkey wrench into the plans of Mr. Porter, who had originally intended to force action on the peace resolution at a full meeting of his committee today.

After an all-day conference of the Republican members of the committee, Mr. Porter announced that a further conference would be held this morning before summoning the Democratic members. He is anxious to have the committee complete its revision of his own peace resolution this week, but in view of the recess it will be difficult to hold all the committee members in Washington. Some of those who live near Washington have informed Mr. Porter they wish to return home tonight. He is trying to prevail upon them to remain in Washington so that a report may be ordered on the peace resolution Saturday.

It is not likely, however, that the committee will complete its work on the peace resolutions this week, in which case Mr. Porter indicated he would call a meeting of the full committee Tuesday or Wednesday morning of next week. By that time all questions will have been threshed out to the complete satisfaction of the Republican members.

Adhering to his policy of strict silence on the issues involved in the conference, Mr. Porter gave out no statement last night beyond expressing satisfaction at the progress being made.

He is keeping in close touch with the White House, but there is no indication from that quarter that the President is anxious for the Foreign Affairs chairman to hasten matters.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has discarded the Knox resolution, repealing the war declaration, and is intent upon revising the two Porter resolutions which end the war with Germany and Austro-Hungary without the "repealing clause" which is so obnoxious to Republican leaders in the House. Mr. Porter frankly says that the Knox resolution will not be sanctioned by his committee.

It is understood that the chief problems which confront the majority members of the committee are those sections dealing with the protection of American interests and rights under the resolution. The committeemen are going slowly and surely, for it is the determination of Mr. Porter to present to the House a resolution that will protect America in every possible way.

The conference of the Republican members today is expected to thresh out some minor differences of opinion that exist, with the expectation on Mr. Porter's part that a complete agreement will be reached before it adjourns.

TOWN OF HARRIETTE WITHOUT OFFICIALS

HARRIETTE, Michigan—The village of Harriette was without a local government yesterday, the recall election to remove the president, Mrs. Minnie Southwick, and her board having resulted in retirement of all officers except two trustees by a vote of nearly two to one. It is said that when a special election is held soon all the ousted officials again will be candidates. Mrs. Southwick has been head of the village administration since the spring election, when she was defeated through a technicality that made the election void. The opposition slate appointed its own election board and this board sealed the poll book and ballots. Mrs. Southwick declined to certify the election without the poll book, which could not be produced.

FILIPINO WOMEN SEEK SUFFAGE

Wood Mission Told They Ask Right to Vote and Full Enforcement of Prohibition

LAOAG, Ilocos Norte Province, Philippine Islands—The two sections of the Wood-Forbes presidential mission investigating conditions in the Philippines met here, 211 miles north of Manila, after one week of divided inquiry. The section under Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood traversed the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Isabella and Cagayan in northeastern Luzon, while the section under W. Cameron Forbes visited the mountain provinces in the northwest of the island.

Speakers through the northern provinces told the mission that the people are concerned principally about roads and improved means of communication with the outside world.

General Wood was greeted here by a large meeting in the Laoag City Hall. Miss Anatolia P. Galano, treasurer of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines, spoke in favor of immediate independence, as well as woman suffrage and full enforcement of prohibition. All Filipinos who spoke here favored independence in some form, either with an American protectorate, or if that were impossible, then absolute freedom.

In reply, General Wood said that the mission was not interested in the opinions of political groups and that there could not be a stable government without impartial administration of justice.

Later, he addressed 600 teachers from northern provinces who were here attending a normal institute.

"You should instruct your pupils something more than figures and the lines in books," he said. "You should teach them to realize their obligations to the government, to society, and to respect the dignity of labor, and to apply themselves to agriculture, for the wealth of the Philippines is in the soil."

Teachers Greet Mission

APARRI, Cagayan Province, Philippine Islands — Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood left Aparri, northernmost seaport of the Island of Luzon, Philippines, on the coast guard cutter Mindoro, bound for the islands midway between Luzon and Formosa. The largest crowd which greeted the General since his departure from Manila 10 days previously, appeared at Aparri. At Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan Province, and at Aicala and here, General Wood reiterated his statements that the presidential investigating mission came to the islands in a friendly spirit, without desire to criticize.

Two hundred and fifty public school teachers were assembled at Tuguegarao and the party was enthusiastically received at Aicala, where banners bore these inscriptions:

"Money Means Improvements. America Taught Us to Get Money."

"We Cry for Our Full Independence and Liberty."

"Our Everlasting Friendship to the Good People of America."

TERCENTENARY PLANNED

CONCORD, New Hampshire—A committee to complete arrangements for the New Hampshire tercentenary celebration in 1923 has been appointed by Governor Brown and council.

Macullar Parker Quality pays good dividends in Boys' and Students' Clothes

HUNDREDS of Mothers know this from experience.

But you may be one of the other hundreds whose boys "go through" their clothes expensively soon.

For, after all, true economy lies in that extra bit of sturdiness in the fabric—in that extra touch of stability in the tailoring.

Won't you prove this for yourself?

STUDENTS' SUITS (Coat, Vest, Trousers) $32 to $42 For ages 15 to 20

BOYS' SUITS (Coats and Knickers) $16 to $30 For ages 8 to 17

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 WASHINGTON STREET "The Old House with The Young Spirit" BOSTON

André's Concert Stage

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

André had found work which necessitated his digging with a shovel and pick all day long. It was not work to his liking, but when one's country has been ridden over by beasts of war, one does not consult one's own desire but does what one may in the work of rebuilding. Then there was the problem of keeping together the family and of maintaining the continued efficiency of the little kitchen garden and the few rather frowsy hens and the half dozen goats. All this took money, so that in addition to his desire to do what he could for the country, André was glad enough to obtain the work, even though it was digging which tried his artistic imagination sorely.

It was a very small town, hardly more than a hamlet, with the houses all huddled together, they and the tiny central market, as if they needed each other for reassurance. There had always been only one really splendid thing about the village and that was a very old church, seeming large enough by comparison with the cottages of the village, to be a cathedral. It was built of gray stone which at dusk always looked purplish blue. Before it had been partly demolished by an explosion it had been very beautiful. Some said it still was beautiful, and certainly if the piles of torn masonry, the sidewalls with great rents and the powder of dust which still clung to them were not exactly beautiful in the manner of symmetry there was a strange hint of dignity, of sacrifice to the ruins which there had not been when the church was undamaged and welcomed people to its regular services. There had been days, of course, when the sound of full organ notes had rumbled out over the quiet little village and people had paused on their way to market to listen. . . . Now there were no services. The organ was only a group of twisted, tarnished pipes, a remaining corner of battered console. . . .

André dug with his pick and shovel all day. He went to work very early. He came home at lunch time, partly to see that the children were tending to the chores about the tiny garden and looking out for the hens and goats as they should. Then he returned and worked through the long afternoon.

However, if one must dig excavations, one does not, nevertheless, surrender one's dreams. André found that work went a little more easily when he thought all day of the music he would play in the evening. Many years before André's father had been compelled to go to Paris on business and, after all manner of coaxing, both on the part of André who desired more than anything else to go, and on the part of André's mother, who had preserving to do and could quite well dispense for three days without André's ceaseless questions and need for attention, André was allowed to go. They had stayed in a little pension in a side street and in the spangled evening they had gone out to walk and had eventually visited, with some business acquaintances of André père, a café where there had been an entertainment. Women sang and danced and failed to interest André but there had been a man who played the 'cello. He had a scornful face and an astounding black mane which he shook angrily. But how he played the 'cello! André had been filled with delight. And from that day he had talked little of anything else but of learning to play a 'cello.

Of course he received no parental encouragement. But when he saved enough money, earned from the chores which he did for various neighbors, to make up the price of an old and battered 'cello which Mr. Aurnault in the village had for sale his father and mother could not very well refuse to let him buy it. It would at least do away with their being nagged for it in the future. And they regarded, with no little amazement, how, from the first André seemed to understand how to finger the strings, and how to draw the large bow. To be sure strange sounds came from the strings. But as time wore on they became less strange. They gained quality. André had found, in an old trunk of his mother's, a sheet or two of music, yellow with age and very simple in character. And in all his spare moments he applied himself to learning those notes and to playing them on the 'cello. In the little school which he attended he had been taught simple singing lessons so that André was not without the first rudiments of reading music.

It became known through the village that André was learning to play the curious, fat instrument. Mr. Aurnault was particularly interested, although he was the sort of man who liked everybody to think he was not interested in them at all. Sometimes he slyly asked André to come to his home in the evening and bring his 'cello and although André never would say and no one ever actually found out, it was suspected that he gave some instruction on the manner in which to hold the bow so that the sound produced might have sweetness and resonance.

And now André was grown. He, in turn, was the head of a little family. And it was understood that, in the evening after the day's work was done, he was not to be disturbed, for that was the time when he made up for the day's hard work and refreshed himself by playing on his 'cello. It was the same 'cello bought so many years before. But it had been very carefully cherished and had rather gained in graciousness of tone.

It was not a calamity for every one when the explosion had occurred and the great church had been transformed, almost in a trice, to a smoking heap of trembling stones. It was a curious manner in which to gain a concert stage, but André thought about it almost at once. He had often stopped to listen wistfully to the organist who always played at sunset and to wish that he, too, had some place in which to play so that the townspeople would gather and listen.

Just inside what had been the lovely arched doorway was a ledge of masonry, and as the sun set and the afterglow spread its flush over the pleasant, quieted plains, touching the road which ran, straight as a ribband of dull gold, to the next town, André would go, with his 'cello and sit. Sometimes he just sat for a while staring off into the west, at the heart of violet and gold which he could see through a great jagged tear in the side of the church wall. Then he would take up his 'cello and begin to play very gently. Sometimes it was a simple little lullaby, for as the years had passed André had found one way or another to obtain bits of music which he learned faithfully. Sometimes it was a sonorous chant, played on low, vibrant strings.

Of course, the fantastic stories circulated in the village but they were not treated very seriously, for André had grown up there and although it was strange for a grown man to go at sunset to a broken church and play songs all by himself, there couldn't be much harm in it. It was just queer.

If some day, when tourists begin to penetrate the country lands of France again, you go to that town and if you stay in the only pension the place affords you may be pretty sure that, at sunset, the smiling lady who keeps the pension will find

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He played in the ruined church at sunset every evening

some way to propose to you that if you have nothing better to do you might walk down the road to the old church and "Hear André." And she will smile if you ask her who André is and shake her head and say "You shall see." But do not attempt to speak to André because he never likes to be disturbed when he is playing. He has earned his diversion and he means to make the most of it. And in the clusters of townsfolks who nearly always gather somewhere in the dusty road near enough to hear the music you will not find one who would ever, in all this time, have so much as dared to try to speak to André. And when he tucks his 'cello and bow under his arm and starts to go back slowly to his little cottage where are still frowsy hens and a half dozen goats, he will doubtless not even notice that the little groups of people just stare and smile gently at the man who is happy because he has found a concert stage.

The Memory of Dante

The toast proposed by Lord Bryce at the dinner in honor of the great poet was to "the Memory of Dante."

Outside, the roar of London traffic could be heard and the brilliant lights of Piccadilly Circus twinkled and flashed. Inside the Piccadilly Hotel, at that gathering of English and Italian lovers of Dante, one of the sons of Italy, with a name famous for 20 generations, was speaking of the poet. Dante his countryman, Dante whose love of freedom had captured the hearts of her sons so that whatever might be the yoke, they would cast it off, be the casting off short or long. Six hundred years was as nothing, and as Count Sforza looked round at that brilliant assembly of Italians in London, side by side with some of the most learned students of Dante, he said that to understand the great Florentine required more than scholarship, it required centuries of tradition.

"In the nineteenth century foreign diplomats said that Italy was simply a geographical expression. That was true, but the spirit of Dante was there and the name of Italy had been in their hearts and had meant more to them for generations than the name of any invaders from east or west."

A legend existed that Dante knew Oxford. Count Sforza doubted it but he liked the legend; it was a link between Italians and English, for the love of Dante created a kind of freemasonry, and he could understand how deep was the appreciation of Italians in this country when they found the study of Dante held so high a place in the ranks of learning. Lord Bryce, in well-chosen words, truly said that the poet's works were the true key to the history and meaning of the Middle Ages, and they were today the key to the Italian's burning desire for justice and freedom.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PETROGRAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is difficult to realize how great were some of the innovations introduced into Russia's intellectual life by Peter the Great. He was a revolution in himself. Autocratic as he was he imposed upon his court and the dvoryanstvo ideas and culture entirely foreign to their preconceived notions of propriety and orthodoxy. In effect, he forced the whole of non-peasant Russia to jump from medievalism to modernism at one bound—a step that was symbolized, as it were, by the building of his new capital city on the marshes of the Neva.

In his extensive plans for the reeducation and advancement of his people along western lines the establishment of centers of learning and the provision of opportunities for self-education took a prominent place. To him was due the establishment of the first library in St. Petersburg, attached to the academy of science. From this beginning grew the institution known until recently as the Imperial Public Library.

It was not, however, until the closing years of the reign of Catherine II that the need of providing a new and permanent home for the collection was felt. That portion of the present building which stands at the junction of the Nevski Prospekt with the Sadovaia was commenced in 1795. This was the year of the third partition of Poland, and it was the imperative need to provide a home for the great Zaluski Library (transferred from Warsaw) that made so large a building necessary. The Zaluski collection, the result of half a century of discriminating collecting by two Polish counts of that name, numbered 262,640 volumes, including many precious manuscripts, and more than 24,000 prints.

While the new building was being prepared the books were housed in what is now the Little Theater, and before it was opened to the public, in 1814, the whole had been classified and a catalogue prepared by the first director, Count Stroganov, and his assistant Olenin. The library after this grew rapidly and in 1828-32 a new wing fronting the Aleksandrinski Square was added. A further extension was built in 1902.

The library fills a similar place in Russian intellectual life as does the library of the British Museum in that of Great Britain. There is a law which provides that two copies of every book published in Russia must be given a place on its shelves. So one need not be surprised to learn that it now consists of more than 2,044,000 volumes in addition to 22,000 maps, 102,000 engravings and photographs and 124,000 manuscripts, autographs and other documents.

But it is not those things gathered in under the above mentioned law that constitute its value. It is that the library has an unique collection of priceless and world-renowned bibliographical treasures that are too numerous to be mentioned even briefly. Some of these came with the Zaluski library; others (and some of the rarest), from the collection of Dubrovski, formed during 26 years of diplomatic service abroad.

Dubrovski was in France during the revolution and obtained several very fine manuscripts from the famous St. Germain library at the time of its destruction. One of these was an Epistle of St. Paul, in Greek and Latin, of the seventh century, for which he outbid an English offer of 60,000 livres. A very beautiful eighth century manuscript, "Tetra Evangelium Anglosaxonicum," he also obtained from this source.

Other equally precious volumes which passed to the Imperial Library with his collection in 1805 include three fifth century examples, one Roman, one Gallic and one containing the tenth book of Augustine's "City of God."

The finest example in the Latin tongue, from the Zaluski Library, is probably a "Missale Romanum," of the ninth century, in exceedingly fine script with particularly good borders and initials.

The collection of Greek manuscripts includes the oldest dated Greek example known, 835 A. D., and the celebrated "Codex Sinaiticus," which, with the exception of the Vatican text, is the oldest Greek text of the Bible extant. It dates from the early fourth century.

An Epistle of St. Paul in Arabian dates from the ninth century, while the Hebrew collection contains 47 rolls of the Pentateuch of the first millenium A. D. The Slavonian section is naturally rich in treasures, the most precious being the Sviatopolk collection (eleventh century), the Chronicles of Nestor, "the father of Russian history", and the Ostromir Gospel, the earliest dated Slavonic manuscript. As curiosities may be mentioned a Thibetan manuscript and several from Malabar written on palm leaves.

Incunabula to the number of 7000 are disposed in a room decorated in the style of a fifteenth century monastic library. A Gutenberg Bible, circa 1450, and a Montenegrin Psalter, (1495), are worthy of mention, while the work of Elzevir and other early printers is represented.

The collection of autographs is extensive, some from Dubrovski's collection being from the archives of the Bastile. Perhaps the most interesting are those of Philip II of Spain and Isabella, bearing on the discovery of America. Letters of Catherine de Medici, Henry IV, Louis XIV, Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots are also to be seen. A prayer-book which belonged to the latter is preserved in the library.

Among the many things having a special national interest is a copy of the first Russian newspaper (1703), the first Russian Bible (1581), and the first book ever printed in Russia (1564). Mathematicians will be interested to know that the Uler collection of mathematical manuscripts is preserved there, as also is the most widely interesting Voltaire library of 7000 volumes bought by Catherine II, who was a friend of the great publicist.

MUZZLING THE OX

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Every one knows the fascination of a dictionary. The very weight of the thing is impressive as you pull it down from its shelf just to make sure about the bs and the gs in toboggan or the ls in paralleled, and if on your leisurely way to the "tobs" you should chance to discover that pellitory is a plant growing in walls, or sesquipedalian is that which contains a foot and a half, then who shall dare to blame you? And if a mere dictionary may provide such delectable interludes what would you say of "A Treasury of Knowledge" by Samuel Maunder, published first, I know not when, but revised and brought up to date in 1870? The dignified preface leaves you in no doubt about its up-to-dateness. "What is antiquated has been rewritten," it says; "new matter has been added, the arrangements of its parts has been modified, and in a word no pains have been spared to render it more than ever worthy of the esteem and patronage it has so long enjoyed."

The chunky little volume is well named "Treasury of Knowledge," for, provided only you are sportsman enough to respect the unavoidable accident of its birth and not to ply it for information on such upstarts as railway systems or the Dominion of Canada, you will find it extremely hard to find a flaw. Have you a weakness for Anglo-Saxon roots and do you care to know that twilight once was called tremleoht and sparrow spearwa? Then the Treasury will gladden your heart. Have you a flair for the law and would you discourse learnedly of abettors, appraisers and legatees? Then turn to the compendious law dictionary stowed away in the closely printed pages. Or perhaps you have a penchant for the peerage and would refresh your memory on such ticklish points as the correct form of address for a marquess or the Neville coat of arms? Labor unions the Treasury knows not, but the peerage it treats with a proper respect; not only the peers, but their mottos, their privileges, tables of precedence and forms of epistolary address are all given a place.

Treasures are heaped upon treasures, a classical dictionary follows close on the heels of an enlarged English dictionary, and a compendium of modern Chronology and History vies with the charms of a Universal Gazetteer, and all of them are packed between the covers of a book not quite so big but about twice as fat as a modern novel.

These are the mainstays of the feast. Little odds and ends of information wedge themselves in wherever they can. Lists of coins, ancient and modern, commercial tables and even cab fares are set out with a nice exactitude. And tantalizing cab fares they are. In 1870 you could drive in a one-horse vehicle for one hour for the noble sum of sixpence; just think of that. Even stories are given a place, albeit the strictly educational one of illustrating how the same word may be used with different meanings. Here is one of them: "Daniel Purcell, the famous punster, being desired one night, in company, to make a pun extempore asked, 'On what subject?' 'The King,' was the answer. 'O sir,' replied Daniel, 'the King is not a subject.'"

There is no muzzling the ox who treads out the corn of Samuel Maunder's masterpiece. Should you heroically turn from every one of these attractions—even including the list of the animal, vegetable and mineral productions and the names of the countries producing them—still you cannot escape the mottos. Every page is framed with a border and in each of the four sides of the border a motto is set. So when you turn to the chronology and history section to find that potatoes were brought into England in 1586 or that the peace of Szistova was signed in 1791, there at the top of the page you may read "a great man will neither trample on a worm nor sneak to a king," and having made your mind easy about Szistova, glancing at the bottom of the page you may see "study to be useful rather than diverting." If that fails to sober you and you still toy with the book, as likely as not you will meet with the rebuke "of all prodigality that of time is the worst" or "solid sense is ever preferable to wit."

"Set not every one's dial by your own watch," says the Treasury, and so it must not be done, otherwise I might be tempted to place my fat little volume on every business man's table, just to stop his rushing.

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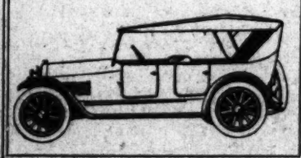

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THE HILL OF TARA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Though "The harp that once through Tara's halls the soul of music shed" be now silent, the hill itself has lost nothing of its pristine fascination and popular favor. The oldest historic site in Ireland, it is also, probably, the most interesting, and cold indeed would be the heart and dull the ear that could listen unmoved to its story. Now, as in ages past, the bard who sings of Tara will have a sympathetic audience, whether the strains awakened be sad or gay, and whether its verdant summit be bathed in the glory

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Tara Brooch

of sunburst or darkened by storm-clouds. Through a mist of memories that makes the mere mention of its name more full of meaning than that of any spot in Ireland, the Hill of Tara looms as something sacred in the eyes of Irishmen the world over.

Some nineteen centuries ago, before the Christian era, there was a royal residence at Tara, the first King to build a palace there being Slainge, who, according to ancient annals, was contemporary with Abraham.

Slainge was of the Firbolg race, and therefore of either Greek or Oriental origin. Some say that Firbolg meant "bagman," and that the men who came to Tara nearly four thousand years ago were so called because they had to carry clay in leathern bags to what are now the vineyards of Greece.

It is with the coming of the Firbolgs to Tara that the authentic history of the Irish people begins, the colonists who preceded them having left little or nothing by which their footsteps can be traced. They appear to have been fairly advanced in civilization. "They had laws and social institutions," says Sir William Wilde, "and established a monarchial government at the far-famed Hill of Tara, about which our earliest centers sprung." Slainge, the King, chose Tara as his residence because of its picturesque aspect and called it Druim Castle, Laeth-Druim (the Beautiful Hill).

Although not more than 500 feet above the sea level Tara commands a beautiful and far-reaching view, and on its broad, flat summit the five great roads of ancient Ireland had their meeting point. The Firbolgs reigned at Tara for about 37 years when they were supplanted by the Tuatha-de-Danaans, whose Queen, Crofinn, gave the name Cathair Croffin to the hill.

Near by stood the palace of the celebrated King, Cormac MacArt, to whom the most important buildings at Tara owed their existence. During his reign the chroniclers of Ireland were assembled at Tara, and by his order wrote the "Psalter of Tara." The Tuatha-de-Danaans introduced the art of Ogham writing into Ireland and brought to the Hill of Tara the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, on which the Kings of ancient Ireland were crowned. This colony was in its turn supplanted by the Milesians, an eastern tribe that came from Spain to Ireland. Ir, one of their number, is said to have given his name to the whole island, just as the lovely and accomplished princess, Tea, cousin and wife of his brother Heremon, gave hers to "The Beautiful Hill." The legend tells us that as the Milesians sighted "the isle they had seen in dreams," Tea begged as a special favor that her husband would give her as a dower whichever hill in Erin pleased her best. The request was granted and her choice fell on the same hill that had charmed both Firbolg and Tuatha-de-Danaan before her, and it became Tea-mur, or Temair, the Mound of Tea. In time Tea-mur was latinized, Temora, from which we get the modern name Tara.

It is interesting to note that in the opinion of some authorities, the pillar stone at Tara, now known as "the Croppies stone," is really the identical monument raised in honor of the Princess Tea more than 3000 years ago. Other authorities hold, however, that it is the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny. If the latter are right, the story of Lia Fail having been lent by the High King of Ireland, at the commencement of the sixth century, for the coronation of his brother Fergus, King of the Irish colony now called Scotland, is a fabrication. This story adds that the stone was never returned to Ireland, but was kept at Scone until carried off to England by Edward I, who placed it in its present position under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. P. W. Joyce says, "The Lia Fail was never brought away from Ireland, but remains still in Tara, buried and hidden somewhere in the soil; probably in the position where the old writers place it, on the north side of the Mound of Hostages. The old Scottish writers invented the story about the removal of the Lia Fail and the prophecy concerning it, in order to strengthen the claim of the Scottish kings, all of whom had been crowned on the Scone stone, which according to the invented account was the Lia Fail itself."

From the coming of Heremon, husband of Tea, to the desolation of Tara in the sixteenth century, 120 kings of the Scotic or Milesian stock ruled from their palace on the famous hill. In the annals of the Four Masters we read of the fortieth in the list of Irish kings, the renowned Ollav Fola, who instituted the Feis or Assembly of Tara. His real name was Eochy, the title Ollav Fola, or Doctor of Erin, being given him because of his extraordinary learning. The "Feis Tara" was the national Parliament of the Ireland of its day, and met triennially for one week at the period known as Samhaintide (three days before and three days after November Day). The meeting was held in the open air in fine weather, and in the banqueting hall in wet. This hall was 800 feet long, and from 60 to 80 feet wide, and had six or seven large entrances on either side. The site can still be traced.

The last King to reign at Tara was Diarmaid, and no King after him, even when called King of Tara, ever dwelt upon "The Beautiful Hill."

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JAPANESE PRINCE IN PARLIAMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Crown Prince of Japan spent a pleasant couple of hours in the British Houses of Parliament on the afternoon of May 12. Accompanied by Prince Kan-In and his entourage he entered the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery at that critical period known as the close of question time, when the questions on the Order Paper have been disposed of, and private members are allowed to interrogate Ministers on matters of more or less urgent importance.

In less than half an hour His Royal Highness was able to see and hear most of the outstanding figures in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister had a "brush" with Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy as to the German reparations; and Mr. Balfour gave a little information about the League of Nations. Lady Astor pressed the Home Secretary on a point of licensing reform, and Mr. Clynes, the Labor leader, and Mr. Chamberlain, Leader of the House, discussed the business to be taken after the Whitsuntide recess. Before the Crown Prince left he saw the Commons go to a division, which it did somewhat noisily, for many of the members were in no pleasant mood at having been kept on duty till nearly 5 o'clock that morning.

Later, the Crown Prince and his companions attended in the House of Lords to witness a Royal Commission, one of the most picturesque survivals of medieval pageantry of Parliament. When the King finds it "not convenient" to attend the House of Lords in person to give his Royal assent to bills which have passed through all their stages, he hands over that duty to the Lord Chancellor and the Lords Commissioners, who that afternoon were Lord Lambourne and Lord Somerleyton.

The Crown Prince, clad in European clothing and carrying a silk hat and walking stick, was seated in a gilded chair near the foot of the throne, and near him sat Prince Kan-In. Immediately to his right, and on a crimson bench behind the Woolsack, sat the Lord Chancellor, clad in robes of scarlet and ermine, and wearing a black three-cornered hat on top of his wig. The Lords Commissioners were similarly appareled, but they wore cocked hats of beaver. Black Rod summoned the Commons according to ancient custom, and they attended, headed by Mr. Speaker, who was accompanied by many members, including Lady Astor. The titles of the various acts were recited; the Clerk of the Parliaments signified the Royal Assent in Norman French, there was a bow to the Lords Commissioners, and the bill was law. Lord Curzon explained the business to the Crown Prince as it went along.

When it was over the House adjourned, and the eastern visitors witnessed the departure of the Lord Chancellor, preceded by the mace-bearer and the purse-bearer. In the course of two hours they had seen the British Parliament at its two extremes—picturesqueness derived from six centuries of history and the democratic freedom coming from the same period of struggle.

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CARLISLE PLAN FOR CONTROL OF LIQUOR

Reports Show English City Has Fewer Convictions and That "Looked at Broadly, Board's Work Has Been a Success"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For the past five years there has been in operation in the north of England under government authority a scheme of liquor control that has adopted most of the generally accepted measures of licensing reform (short of prohibition) that have been proposed during the last half-century. The general manager, Sir Edgar Sanders, has just issued a report of the working of this scheme which will undoubtedly be of great interest to temperance reformers.

During the war a large munition factory was opened at Gretna, about eight miles from Carlisle. There was a great influx of navvies; by the middle of 1916 about 16,000 were employed, a large proportion of them being housed in the city. An outburst of intemperance resulted, so serious that the area was in danger of getting out of control, owing to the prevalent drunkenness and disorder. In these circumstances the Liquor Control Board decided to take over the whole of the liquor trade in Carlisle and environs under conditions which would give no personal interest to the retailers in the proceeds of sale and would also insure the board's restrictions being carried out. All the breweries and all the licensed houses, with a very few exceptions, were acquired in an area of about 320 square miles, with an estimated population of 120,000. The whole of the business is managed from a central office at Carlisle under the control of the general manager, assisted by a local advisory committee, on which are represented the municipal and county authorities, the justices, the trades council, and other bodies.

On Business Lines

While the principal aim is the reduction of intemperance, the undertaking is conducted on business lines, and shows a return during the past year of 19 per cent on the whole capital involved. The board seeks to achieve its aim by having fewer and better licensed houses, the provision of food and non-intoxicants in those houses where there is likely to be a demand for them, the general improvement of the conditions under which the whole trade is carried on, and the elimination of private interest in the sale of intoxicants. In the country districts the inns have been improved and in most of them a room has been set aside as a tea room where light refreshments can be served at all convenient times. That this is appreciated is shown by the fact that over 45,000 meals were served in the country inns (apart from the hotels and food taverns) during the year.

The restoration of a proportion of the ordinary public houses to the position of victualing houses, where food and non-intoxicants would be provided as readily and cheerfully as intoxicating drinks, is advocated by many temperance reformers. The experience of the board led them to the conclusion that it is better in urban districts to provide facilities at selected places for regular cooked meals than to attempt to push the sale of food at all houses indiscriminately. They have, therefore, reconstructed certain licensed premises to give facilities for the provision of regular meals.

"Food Taverns"

There are eight of these houses in Carlisle, popularly known as "food taverns," and they do a considerable trade in food. The largest of these houses, at Gretna, was very greatly appreciated by the navvies for their evening meals. Some of these food taverns have "off" sales departments for food, where people, especially children, bring their own basins and plates for soups, puddings, pies, and so on. At the food taverns in the area some 570,000 meals were served during the year. The food supplied is obtained from the best local sources and regularly inspected. The board also owns and manages two large hotels in Carlisle and eight in other parts of the district.

Certain misconceptions and misrepresentations should be corrected. It has been stated that the police do not pay surprise visits to the board's houses; as a matter of fact, such visits average 10 per house per annum. It has also been asserted that the board does not pay any rates at Carlisle and that customers are subjected to special restrictions. The truth is that the board pays a sum in lieu of rates on the same basis as that on which the rates were paid by the brewers and licensees before the board took over the trade. The only restriction that does not apply to nineteen-twentieths of the country is the one prohibiting or limiting the service of intoxicants to persons under 18—"a restriction which," Sir Edgar Sanders claims, "not even the most determined opponent of the board's undertaking has criticized adversely."

Decrease in Convictions

While there has been an increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout England and Wales during the last year or two, the increase in the Carlisle area has been smaller than in other parts of the country—70 per cent last year, as compared with 100 per cent for the whole of England and Wales. Speaking of the large decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness in Carlisle as compared with the pre-war average (which he calculates at nearly 50 per cent), the Chief Constable, in his report to the magistrates for 1920, says: "This very considerable reduction in the number of convictions for drunkenness represents a real diminution in the amount of drunkenness in the city. The streets are quieter, and on leaving the public houses customers are more orderly and restrained than in pre-war days."

Reforms Summed Up

To summarize, the reforms that have been instituted include the reduction of the number of licenses in the city from 119 to 69; the suppression of all grocers' licenses; the limitation to a reasonable number of the places where "off" sales of spirit are conducted; the abolition of advertisements of intoxicants; the limitation of the sale of intoxicants to young persons; the appointment in all the board's houses of salaried managers who have no pecuniary interest in the sale of intoxicants; the provision of food taverns; the improvement of the structure and arrangements of many of the public houses; the provision of refreshment rooms in country inns; the permanent closing of two out of the four breweries in Carlisle; the organization of the whole trade on an economical and coordinated business footing.

Sir Edgar Sanders concludes: "Looked at broadly, the board's efforts are admitted, by impartial observers who know the facts, to have been a success. It is indeed the very fact of that success that has made critics on both sides so bitter in their denunciation of what has been accomplished in so short a time."

SOVIET ADVANCES TO THE PEASANTS

Latter to Be Asked to Send Their Representatives to Soviets and Pay Their Taxes in Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Among the ever-increasing number of departures that the Soviet Government has made from the original purity of Bolshevism as a result of experience, is a change of attitude toward the Russian peasant. Many observers have contended that the slow-moving pressure of the most conservative elements in Russia, the rural population, would in the end outlast the more lurid but evanescent power of the Moscow Soviet; that the Bolsheviki themselves are beginning in a measure to share this view, is indicated by the efforts that are being made to placate the peasant organizations.

Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevist trade emissary in London, has recently entered into conversations with a prominent representative of the Russians of the land, now domiciled in London. These conversations are not yet concluded, The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state, and they are not rendered any easier from Mr. Krassin's point of view by a report that within the last few weeks Professor Ulanoff, the chairman of the Union of Peasants of South Russia, has been apprehended by the Bolsheviki and shot out of hand.

Transforming the Peasant

Apparently the Bolsheviki realize the necessity of transforming the immense silent mass force of the Russian peasantry into a driving force which will reenforce the energy of the populace in the cities. That could never happen, in its completeness, in the opinion of every one, until the small farms are abandoned by the peasants for garden cities, which will be the center of agricultural communities highly organized to extract from the earth on a large scale all that it can be prevailed upon to produce. Under those circumstances the peasant would have ceased to exist and would have passed into a higher state that might be described as the citizen working on the land. But that is recognized as the ideal.

Meanwhile the peasants of Russia remain what they are, the conservative element of the country, passively hostile to the Bolsheviki and their ideals. The peasant wants his land for himself and the fruits also for himself. Mr. Lenine admits this must be recognized, according to The Christian Science Monitor informant, and that the country must pass through an intermediate state when the land of the peasant shall be well cultivated, his yard well stocked, his house lacking nothing essential and perhaps even having electric lighting and telephones.

Lenine Proposals

Mr. Lenine's practical proposals are that the peasants are no more to be robbed of everything but must pay certain taxes in kind to the government and surrender a certain quantity of produce to be exchanged by the government for manufactured goods to be distributed to the peasants. That amount of grain which remained after the taxes in kind had been collected would belong to the peasants without being liable to requisition. The peasants are also to be invited to come and introduce their representatives into the different soviets, starting with the humblest village soviet and ending with the central soviet at Moscow.

To these proposals the peasants' representatives have answered that communistic ideas do not appeal to them; but that the offer of paying taxes in kind is certainly better than indiscriminate requisitions and murder. They ask, however, for guarantees that the portion of produce which is given up shall be repaid with manufactured goods produced from the exchange. They doubt the capacity of the Bolsheviki to organize an exchange on such a scale as would cover the whole of Russia, and they certainly doubt the word of the central soviet after the most recent example of the manner in which they do away with those whose opinions differ from their own.

J. W. LOWTHER AIDS IMPERIAL COHESION

Veteran Speaker of House of Commons, Who Gave Chair to Canada, Is Supporter of Empire Parliamentary Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It was after 38 years in the service of the House of Commons that the Rt. Hon. James W. Lowther made his departure for Quebec. American readers know well the great traditions of the "Mother of Parliaments," and no single man in modern days has done more to dignify and develop the great popular Chamber in London than the former Speaker, who vacated the chair just prior to his departure from England.

Prior to sailing, Mr. Lowther had told a representative of The Christain Science Monitor that 30 years had elapsed since he was last across the Atlantic, and that he anticipated many changes. He was returning, he said, on the invitation of the Empire Parliamentary Association, in order to present to the new Parliament in Ottawa the chair which is a replica of that which he occupied at Westminster, and which had been subscribed for by members of the British House of Commons.

Long Service Record

It ought to be added that, with three other members, Mr. Lowther shared the honor of being one of the longest-serving members of the House and his record is unique in that, as he proudly claims, out of that long term he has spent 26 years, as the expression goes in the House of Commons, first "at the table" as chairman of ways and means, and eventually as "Mr. Speaker."

When Mr. Lowther was asked whether he cared to express any views upon parliamentary government he laughingly declined, declaring that that would be like stealing the "thunder" which he would use in speeches. "But," he added, "by all means, I am a strong believer in the development of the Empire Parliamentary Association, which has done so much to exchange useful information among members of the different parliaments of the Empire."

Two "Commons" Veterans

The former Speaker of the House of Commons was met on his arrival in Quebec by the Speaker of the Canadian Parliament. At Ottawa Mr. Lowther is the guest of the Duke of Devonshire at Government House. The Duke, being a veteran House of Commons man himself, naturally finds much pleasure in entertaining the former "head master of the school" in which he learned so much of public affairs.

To embark upon a recital of Mr. Lowther's career would be almost superfluous, so well known is his record in most parts of the world. To members of the House of Commons his departure was the removal of a landmark. He had the gift above all modern speakers of combining dignity and decorum with that precious sense of humor which enabled him to smooth the often troubled waters of debate.

When Irish matters were under discussion, and feeling ran high, his admirable impartiality won him the respect of contending factions which had no respect for each other, and who recognized in the calm figure in the chair a statesman of ripe experience whose arbitrament was always fair. His softly humorous answers invariably turned away wrath, and heated partisans began to see the folly of their ways.

Ancestry of Power

The Lowther tradition is one of the assets of English public life. For centuries the Lowthers have been a ruling force in the north of England, and always through succeeding generations they have preached and maintained the dignity of public service. The former Speaker's own grandfather sat in the House of Commons himself for 50 years, and in the parliamentary vacancy created by the present retirement General Lowther, the former Speaker's brother, is the government candidate.

When Mr. Lowther arrived in Canada he was found to embody the best qualities of the genuine "John Bull" as compared with the invariable caricature of that figure. Tall, dignified, of imposing mien, he is, robed in wig and gown, a typically judicial figure, and his resonant voice carries weight to his deliverances. But equally in the open air he commands instant attention. Watch him riding in the famous Rotten Row—he is a most enthusiastic horseman—and a complete stranger to the parliamentary figures of the day would pick him out as one of importance in some sphere of activity.

A former Speaker automatically goes to the House of Lords, and as Viscount Lowther he will eventually take an important part in proceedings of that Chamber, more especially if, as is anticipated, the government proceeds with the reform of the House of Lords. No man, it is considered, could be more fitted from his long experience of the Commons to take a part in the important work of recreating afresh the relations between the two Houses.

MASONS AGAIN ACTIVE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey — Masonic readers will be glad to learn that the Oriental Lodge, No. 687, its charter being received from the United Grand Lodge of England, has now resumed its meetings, which have been suspended since 1914. The lodge was founded as far back as 1856, and, notwithstanding the many years of strife and trouble in the Near East, has survived all other neighboring lodges inaugurated since then. With the exception of the stoppage caused by the great war, it has continued working almost uninterruptedly during this long period.

From 1865 to 1887 there were a sufficient number of brethren amongst Englishmen and Americans resident in Constantinople to keep several lodges in existence, and, in addition to the Oriental Lodge, there were the Bulwer (English), Caledonian (Scottish), and Leinster (Irish), in addition to the Bulwer chapter and the District Grand Lodge of Turkey. Unfortunately the political troubles of Turkey and the resulting upset in finances, following upon the Russo-Turkish war of 1876-1878, affected trade to such an extent that many Englishmen were obliged to leave the country.

As a consequence, all the lodges, with the exception of the Oriental, closed down. Although separated by some 3000 miles from the mother country, the Oriental Lodge has always remembered the benevolent institutions connected with Freemasonry, and contributed regularly to the funds of the institutions. The members of the Oriental Lodge were almost exclusively English or English speaking, but there are also an Italian lodge, "Italia Risorta," and two Greek lodges, working under the Scottish constitution.

Last October an Armenian lodge, Highasdan (which means "Armenia"), was inaugurated under charter of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It is interesting to know that the sultans of Turkey were friendly toward Freemasonry; indeed, former Sultan Abdul Hamid contributed almost annually 100 Turkish liras (approximately £91) to the charity funds of the Italian lodge. Although there were no Turkish lodges in Constantinople, there were many Turks who joined Freemasonry at Salonika in connection with lodges under the Spanish constitution. But, unfortunately, it appears that they were used more or less for political purposes. After the Turkish constitution was proclaimed in 1908, the Grand Lodge of Scotland granted a charter for the foundation of the lodge La Turquie, which was inaugurated in 1909, the membership of which was somewhat cosmopolitan, there being Englishmen, Turks, Syrians (both Arabs and Christians), Greeks, Armenians and Hebrews.

The universality of Masonry was clearly depicted by the regular placing of the Bible on the pedestal, and, on a small table close by, the Koran and the Talmud, upon which Muhammadans and Hebrews were respectively initiated and obligated. Unfortunately, the stones of the lodge were not well and truly laid, for the lodge is now moribund.

It will be gratifying to all good and true Masons to know that the Oriental Lodge has always worked up to a high standard, and the tenets of the order have been upheld and maintained pure and unsullied. This is true to such an extent that all lodges in Constantinople with whom they are in relation always look up to the past masters of the Oriental Lodge for guidance in all cases of doubt and difficulty, and when speaking of that lodge, generally refer to it with respect as the mother of Masonic lodges in Constantinople.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Six hundred non-commissioned officers of the United States Navy, stationed on various ships and shore establishments at this port, have organized the Chief Petty Officers Club and soon will erect or purchase a $50,000 home here. Plans are being made to procure a hotel or apartment house, centrally located, with no fewer than 100 rooms.

CHANGES IN TRANSIT PACT ARE REPORTED

Sub-Commissions at Barcelona Dealing With Problems of International Communication Effect Difficult Compromise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain — The various sub-commissions that have been appointed from time to time to attempt the discovery of solutions that the whole International Conference of Transit and Communications, as here assembled, could not in full session discover, have needed to wrestle enormously with their tasks, and generally have returned to the assembly with an intimation of their struggles in a somewhat crestfallen appearance and a tone of disappointment in their voices. Idealism, they discover, does not prevail against modern political materialism. Still they have, on the whole, done as well as, perhaps better than, expected; they have, at least, discovered solutions, and one by one their reformed articles come up, are voted by the conference, which would certainly not vote against them at this stage if it could possibly avoid such an embarrassing course, and are passed into the complete work of the new convention.

The famous Article 10, the effect of which, as originally presented to the conference, was to abrogate all international agreements dealing with transits and communications that the contracting states might have made so far, and to hinder the states from making any in the future, the convention being supreme and exclusive everywhere and all the time, and Articles 11 and 12, which are associated with it, have caused much anxiety. There were moments when they looked like engendering the most serious differences in the conference, so sharply opposed were views upon these subjects, one nation saying that Article 10 had better be abolished altogether, with perhaps just a line or two put in the preamble to make up for it, while another insisted that it was as the heart of the convention and all that they had assembled for.

Points of View Oppposed

The sub-commission charged to deal with Articles 10, 11 and 12 duly came forward with the fruits of its labors, the British delegate acting as spokesman in the presentation and manifesting at the outset what serious difficulties he and his colleagues had had to contend against in order to reconcile points of view that were entirely opposed, one in favor of existing conventions, which held that the maintenance of these was vital and absolutely could not be forgone, and the other in favor of making a clean sweep of the lot of them and starting afresh with this new Barcelona convention. Nevertheless, he said, the sub-commission had triumphed, and now submitted a revised Article 10, which set it forth that conventions, agreements and treaties dealing with matters of transit and signed by the contracting parties should not be abrogated as a consequence of the present convention.

Such was the result of the attempt at compromise in the matter of this Article 10. Like most compromises, it left much to be desired, and there was no section of the conference that was quite enthusiastic about it, while those who had been in favor of the abolition or change of the proposed article, believing that old conventions must stand, were more pleased than others, since in effect they had gained their point. The revised article was full of qualifications, and it appeared that while an ideal was advanced, the contracting parties were offered every facility for avoiding it when they wished to do so. Much attention was called to the last part of the article by which it was enacted that new conventions affecting a continent or a particular group of states might be signed, this evidently giving freedom to the new world as against the old.

Articles Combined

Articles 11 and 12 in their original form were now rolled into a new Article 11, which stated that the present convention did not imply in any way either, on the one hand, the unreasonable suppression of the utmost facilities conceded to liberty of transit on territory under the authority of any of the contracting states, nor, on the other hand, a refusal to concede privileges in the future.

A new amendment laid it down that in cases where tugging services were exploited with the character of a monopoly on these navigable fluvial ways, it must be arranged that the organization of such services should in no way impede the transit of ships. The present convention, it was stated, would not embrace matters relative to the conditions in which such services might be established. By five votes in favor, with none against, this amendment was accepted.

It was ultimately determined to insert a clause in the protocol having the effect of conceding priority to transports of vital interest for a nation, it being understood always that they would be of greater economic importance than the goods of international character over which they were gaining priority. The president of the conference intimated to the delegates that it was highly desirable they should have fewer plenary sessions for the time being, however much delegates liked the opportunities to expand themselves, in order that the sub-commissions, upon whom was cast the more difficult and practical work, might meet more frequently.

PROTEST AGAINST DISLOYAL ACTIONS

Melbourne Protestant Federation Determined to Put an End to All Unpatriotic Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Following the insult to the British flag in connection with the St. Patrick's procession in Melbourne, numerous indignant protests have been made by loyal citizens of Melbourne. One of the most striking was the Protestant Federation's picnic, attended by 5000 persons, at which patriotic speeches were made. The dismissal of two railway servants in connection with a recent railway union resolution had been attacked by the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. Phelan, who had reiterated the supposed wording of the resolution, describing the British troops in Ireland as "hired assassins." The fact that the Roman Catholic prelate had deliberately used the words which had been disclaimed by the railway union, led to a demand for action by speakers at the Protestant gathering.

"The Protestant Federation is determined to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings that occurred during the St. Patrick's Day procession in the streets of Melbourne," declared the chief president of the federation. "The people must see the mighty significance of recent events. It is a sign of the times when the symbol of the British Empire is defiled in the streets of Melbourne by the feet of evil men. It was most significant that the man who for the time being occupied the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church, while under the protection of the British flag, spoke in terms which deserved the contempt of every honest man. It will never occur again in Melbourne. The city fathers should prevent any similar occurrence. If they do not the people themselves will see to it."

The Rev. Henry Worrall declared that the men who took part in the recent shipping strike, "were unconscious of the influences behind them. If Sinn Feiners do not like this country they are at liberty to go back."

Mr. Francis, member of the House of Representatives, said that Protestants were now called upon to choose whether they should be empire wreckers or builders. Disloyalists should be deported. "No other course is open but to rid the country of scandalous and treacherous rebels, and protect the land our men have fought for so that all may live in peace and harmony."

Growth of Protestantism

The chief secretary of the federation, the Rev. W. Albiston, supplied figures showing the growth of the Victorian Protestant Federation. He declared that it had now on its rolls more than 150,000 Protestants, and in New South Wales 72,000 new members had been enrolled in 12 months. If Mr. Francis moved in the House of Representatives that all public servants should take the oath of allegiance, he would have 400,000 members of the federation in Australia behind him and at least 1,000,000 more people who had not yet had time to enroll.

"The fight is not to stop St. Patrick's Day processions, or to put Dr. Mannix or Dr. Phelan in their places. They are only pawns. The fight is against the most powerful political organization in the world," said Mr. Albiston.

Orange Protest to City Council

The following letter has been sent by the grand secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution of Victoria to the Melbourne City Council:

"I am directed by the grand committee of the Loyal Orange Institution of Victoria to inform you that as the civic authorities, after persistent effort, manifestly find themselves unable to bring the St. Patrick's Day procession under proper control, my committee realizes that it will be impossible, in the event of another such procession being allowed to pass through the streets of the city, to prevent an organized body of loyalists from taking action to protect the flag of the Empire from insult and abuse.

"In addition to the outrage on the flag—so dear to every Briton—further provocation was given this year by the carrying in procession of pictures, colors and other emblems, which are illegal, and were intended to express hatred of the British name and connection, thus flouting the conditions under which you so magnanimously permitted the procession, and so to insult the vast majority of the citizens of Melbourne. It was because the history of these processions has proved that their chief object is to make them serve as demonstrations of disloyalty that our warning against the danger of their continuance was forwarded to you this year, and we once more earnestly trespass on your serious consideration."

SAN DIEGO WATER PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—San Diego, through its city council, has taken the steps toward development for municipal purposes of the waters of the San Diego River. The council, by unanimous vote, passed two resolutions authorizing preliminaries for the construction of a great dam at El Capitan.

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Odd Dinner Desserts

—By Mrs. Knox

IT is often difficult to find something new in a dinner dessert which is at the same time economical and easy to prepare. However, in my recipe for Butter Scotch Rice which is given here you will find an unusually attractive pudding, one that will not overtax the pocketbook, and yet is so unusual that it has become a family favorite wherever it was served.

Knox Butterscotch Rice

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
½ cup cold water
1 cup hot milk
1 cup brown sugar
¼ cupful of rice
2 cupfuls scalded milk
¼ teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoons butter

Soak the gelatine in the cold water until soft and dissolve in the cupful of hot milk. Cook the brown sugar in a shallow pan with the butter until it gets very dark brown but not burnt. Wash the rice and cook in a double boiler with the two cups of scalded milk and the salt. When the rice is tender add it to the brown sugar and butter and cook until the caramel is melted and both are well blended. Strain the dissolved gelatine into the rice mixture and pour the whole into a cold wet mold.

Menu Planning Booklets—Free

If you have any difficulty in finding new and unusual desserts with which to vary your dinner or luncheon menus, you will find many helpful suggestions not only for desserts but for salads, meat molds and relishes too, in my booklets "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." Send for them. They are free. Just enclose four cents in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name. Write to

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AUSTRALIAN UNIONS REACH AGREEMENT

Australian Workers Union at Last Yields to Policy of Extremists, and Amalgamative Basis Is Formed by Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Important industrial developments have occurred in Australia with somewhat startling suddenness. Following closely on the all-Australian Union Conference, summoned to deal with the seamen's lockout, the Australian Workers Union and the One Big Union, between whom there has been a three years' internecine warfare, have decided on a basis of amalgamation and the Australian Workers Union has agreed to adopt the revolutionary preamble of the One Big Union.

The story of the bitter struggle between the One Big Union and the Australian Workers Union has been told from time to time in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Twelve months ago a private conference was held, when members of the One Big Union and some members of the parliamentary Labor Party met in secret conclave to try to find a way of bringing the two powerful bodies together. Nothing was achieved on that occasion, but certain Labor parliamentarians have since bent their energies to an attempt to arrive at some basis of settlement.

Recent developments strengthened the hands of the One Big Union, and the Australian Workers Union was represented on the all-Australian Union Conference, which drew up the revolutionary proposals for a general strike in support of the seamen. The settlement of that dispute by the intervention of negotiations prevented what might have become a general industrial upheaval. Prior to this, however, delegates of both organizations had met in conference in Sydney and the conference was renewed after the settlement. At the renewed conference the preamble of the One Big Union, commencing with the statement that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common and affirming the necessity for revolutionary industrial and political action, was adopted. The preamble is practically that of the political I. W. W. in America.

One Big Union Developments

The astounding phase of the new development is that the Australian Workers Union delegates should have swallowed the preamble of the revolutionaries. That union has been the controlling body behind the political Labor Party, and it has seen the political party which it controls obtain the treasury benches of both state and federal parliaments. There is no doubt, however, that the One Big Union propaganda, carried out with determination and zeal by the enthusiasts, has made rapid progress in Australia. Three years ago the agitation was treated with contempt by the majority of union leaders, but the decisions of the waterside workers and the railwaymen to join with the coal miners in the formation of the first sections of the One Big Union put a different complexion on matters.

The new organization was too powerful to be ignored. As an enemy it was a menace to political success; as a friend it was likely to be a powerful ally. All these considerations led to the final industrial truce. The amalgamation is yet in a nebulous stage, and ballots of the powerful unions are to be taken to ascertain their view of the proposed constitution, which, if adopted, will cover both organizations.

Whatever the outcome, the whole political and industrial outlook has been changed. It is certain that the revolutionary leaders of the One Big Union will make their presence felt in the counsels of the political Labor movement, and the Labor Party, after a period of stormy struggles in conferences, will proceed to blaze a new trail. Some of the more moderate Labor members do not view the prospect with pleasure, but the militant members are rejoicing in what they claim as a consolidation of the working-class movement.

Characteristics of Mr. Walsh

In considering the possibilities of the proposed amalgamation, some sketches of the chief actors are necessary in order that the situation may be properly understood. Because of his recent prominence and his remarkable attitude in regard to industrial affairs in Australia, T. Walsh, president of the Seamen's Union, is entitled to claim first attention. A native of Ireland and a revolutionist by instinct and by precept, he, strange to say, is not a Sinn Feiner nor even an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. If the Sinn Fein movement meant a working class revolution he would support it just as James Connelly, the Irish Labor leader, did when he took part in the Dublin rebellion. Mr. Walsh, however, sums up the position in this way: "It does not matter to the proletariat what color the capitalists paint their chains."

He is an uncompromising opponent of political action, and a firm believer in the efficacy of direct action. He attended the recent conference in Sydney, and told the delegates that the Seamen's Union would have nothing to do with any organization which included political action or arbitration in its platform. That he meant this his record clearly shows.

Mr. Baddely and Mr. Willis, leaders of the coal miners, are regarded as two of the shrewdest Labor heads in Australia. Mr. Willis took a prominent part in the breakaway conference two years ago, when Mr. Brookfield left the Labor Party, to be followed shortly afterward by his federal political colleague, Mr. Considine. Though they are classified as militants and supporters of "direct action," there is a difference between Mr. Baddely and Mr. Willis and Mr. Walsh. The coal miners' leaders believe in political action, though they made it clear at the breakaway conference that they regarded the official Labor Party as being too slow to suit them. In forming the new party at that time it was sought to establish a political organization which would be controlled by industrialists.

Seamen to Be Independent

Among the delegates to the conference was former Senator J. Barnes, who has for years been one of the foremost figures of the Australian Workers Union and is a sturdy supporter of politicial action and of the political Labor movement. With these incongruous elements represented it is remarkable that the conference finished in amity, but the result was due to the fact that both the One Big Union and Australian Workers Union leaders realized that some form of amalgamation was essential to the success of both bodies.

It seems certain, however, that the powerful seamen's union will remain outside the fold and will play a lone hand. Mr. Walsh is at present the idol of the seamen, and it may be confidently predicted that they will follow him in his opposition to political action. Special interest will now attach to the great union conference which is to be held in Melbourne in June, and which will be attended by delegates from all parts of Australia. At this conference a further effort will be made to consolidate the industrial and political wings of the Labor movement in order that a solid front may be presented at the next federal elections.

DRUG SITUATION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—T. D. McCullough, secretary of the local branch of the Ontario Social Service Council, does not believe that prohibition of the sale of liquor has appreciably increased the traffic in drugs, and claims that the argument that the drinker who cannot get whisky will become addicted to drugs is entirely fallacious. More restrictions in the sale of drugs are favored, however. Mr. McCullough is strongly in favor of the proposed regulations in British Columbia which would make it almost impossible for drugs to get into the hands of unscrupulous agents. "We are just realizing," he said recently, "that drugs have been doing almost as much harm as whisky, beer and wine, and we must take steps to control the situation accordingly."

NORWEGIAN ETCHING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

No wonder that the etcher's art has found friends, fervent friends, in most countries, and that the number of its devotees is constantly increasing. Yet its history differs widely in different parts of the world, and there have been many ups and downs. Not unfrequently some great master with the needle has given a fresh and strong impetus to further evolution within his own country and a fairly distinct stamp of nationality may often be observed. This, for instance, applies to much of the work of British etchers, and in no country, probably, are etchings so much thought of as in England and so largely used for the ornamentation of the house.

In several European countries a somewhat different state of affairs has prevailed and does still to some extent. Prices, with a few very notable exceptions, have been unable to vie with those of a rich country like England, and consequently the issues and very often the plates have been swelled to undesirable dimensions. The ideal in the opinion of the present writer is a certain resignation on the part of the artist both as regards the size of the plate and more especially the number issued; let him take it out in the matter of price. This will all tend to raise and maintain the position of the etching in the realms of art.

The opposite policy has been adopted in more than one country on the Continent. There are, for instance, "etching unions," with say 600 members, who pay a modest annual subscription; these subscriptions enable the union to buy some two or three plates annually, which, of course, must be printed by a professional printer, artists' proofs being entirely out of the question, each member receiving his copy or copies. If there are 600 members, that means that the world is 600 or 1200 or 1800 etchings the richer, many of which find their way to the open market, where they can be bought cheaply. That this proceeding is apt to confuse the public's idea of what an etching is or should be, goes without saying.

Some of the most distinguished Norwegian etchers have, like their brethren in other fields of art, done much of their work and lived much of their time out of their own country. For Fritz Thaulow Paris became a second home, and the peculiar French "atmosphere" put its stamp on much of his charming and highly decorative work. For Edward Munch Germany became the promised land. It is odd how Germany has taken to some of the big Scandinavians, Strindberg for one, Henrik Ibsen for another; they say there is not a cab driver in Berlin who does not know Ibsen, at least by repute. Edward Munch is now also highly treasured in his own country, and stands undoubtedly head and shoulders above most of his brethren in art.

The first Norwegian etcher of any importance was J. C. C. Dahl. He was by no means prolific, but he did good work. The library of the Christiania University owns one of his etchings, which he originally presented to Hans Christian Andersen, and which has found its way back to Norway.

A number of the well-known painters of a generation or two ago, Fearnley, Gude, and Tideman, did also occasionally busy themselves with the needle.

In the seventies William Peters developed a keen interest in etching, an interest which has never left him, a New Year's greeting to 1921, of which only a few copies were printed, being his last work in this direction. Peters has seen a great deal of the world, but has remained faithful to the ideals of his youth and he is a stanch opponent to all modernism in art, in any case when carried to extremes, but he has a number of very good etchings to his credit, and is a faithful exponent of the varied beauty of Norway's grand nature.

Johannes Nordhagen, now also well on in years, has been a diligent and able etcher; he has done some good portraits of eminent countrymen of his, but much of his work is reproductive

Erik Werenskjold, the famous painter, and like William Peters, a great friend of Björnstjerne Björnson, also cultivates etching, in which his talent and artistic individuality are evidenced. There is a truly Norse ring in all his work, and his etchings are distinguished by an attractive and self-contained simplicity.

Harold Sohlberg is a distinguished etcher, but he is not yet much known outside his own country, and his production so far has made comparatively few etchings. Several younger etchers are going ahead, and some painters now and then resort to the needle, so there is every prospect of this art being perpetuated on a fairly solid basis as far as Norway is concerned.

Prof. Olaf Willums has quickly come to the front and attracted a considerable amount of attention, both in his own country and abroad. His motifs cover a wide scope and his treatment is adapted so as to suit and render most adequately his subject. Willums has an eye open and a keen appreciation of the picturesque, whether in atmospheric effects, in old-time architectural scenes, or in studies of the human form. He is an admirable draftsman, yet he often employs a good deal of tone in order to endow old-time architecture, for instance, with that mellowness, that patina of centuries which the line alone, unsupported by tone effects, often finds it difficult to compass.

"Toward Evening," by Olaf Willums

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WORKERS' PAY REDUCED

BROCKTON, Massachusetts—Wages of city laborers and teamsters, increased 14 months ago, will revert to the scale in effect in 1918 as a result of a temporary injunction served on the city treasurer. Ten taxpayers asserted that the higher wages had been paid without legal authority in a petition which resulted in the issuance of the injunction by the Supreme Court. A hearing was set for May 31. The workmen have been receiving 68 cents an hour as against the former rate of $3.50 a day.

HOTEL WORK SCHOOL PROPOSED

CHICAGO, Illinois—A hotel school to teach prospective hotel employees all the intricacies of the business was recommended by an investigating committee of the American Hotel Association in session yesterday. "Hotel help, properly trained, is hard to get," J. K. Blatchford, chairman of the committee, said. "We have to pick men up wherever we can get them. Trained men are needed and a hotel school would help solve the problem."

IRISH FARMS SAID TO YIELD LITTLE PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Royal Dublin Society, which furthers the interests of Irish agriculture, industry, natural science, music, and art, recently refused to admit Judge Bodkin as a member. Following this, the markets committee of the Dublin Corporation passed a resolution at a recent meeting to the effect that in future no "member or lady associate of the Royal Dublin Society, or any firm having one or more of its partners or directors, members or lady associates of said society," would be permitted to hold "market or space in the food markets of the Dublin Corporation," unless they resigned from the society. Thereupon certain Dublin cattle-saleamasters resigned their membership in the Royal Dublin Society, and W. Paul, a councilor and chairman of the Markets Committee, went so far as to say that the reason for the action was that the Royal Dublin Society was, he thought, out of sympathy with the people it represented. In view of the present state of Ireland, Mr. Paul continued, it was probable that all the cattle outside the partition area would have, in the near future, to pass through Dublin.

A number of members of the trade, he said, had made application for pens in the market, and if the present generation of salesmen did not conform with the wish of the corporation and repudiate the society, there were plenty of others waiting to serve the trade, probably on considerably better terms than those at present obtainable. The Dublin markets, he asserted, were a very remunerative asset if properly worked, though this fact seemed for many years to have been overlooked. As to the attitude of the Royal Dublin Society, several of its members expressed indignation at the veto of Judge Bodkin's election. But owing to the system of voting still in force in the society, it is in the power of one-third of those present in person at the election in Dublin to "blackball" any applicant for membership. Progressive members are, therefore, said to be considering a more equitable system of voting.

In a recent speech in Dublin, Maj. Bryan Cooper, a landowner of considerable importance, controverted the common belief that the Irish farmer was coining money. He said that during the war the government fixed the price of the farmers' staple products, decreed a minimum wage for laborers to be employed. Only two other industries were, subjected to similar conditions, coal mines and railways, and both of these, since decontrol took place, were in a state bordering on bankruptcy.

The farmers, while not bankrupt, were not doing as well as many people imagined. It was unusual for them to get more than 6 per cent return on capital invested. The "small" farmers who were not dependent on hired labor were the only class making a good profit.

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Or Mr. Robert D. Blackman

SUPPORT URGED FOR TRADE COMMISSION

Senator Norris Declares Propaganda Against It, Backed by Packing Interests, Influences Even the Farm Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Propaganda against the Federal Trade Commission, fostered by the packing interests and the financial agencies affiliated with them, has been so successful that it has penetrated even the farm organizations of the country and threatens to undermine the utility of the commission and its tradition of service to the masses of producers and consumers, according to a letter addressed yesterday to the five major farm organizations with headquarters in Washington by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The letter of Senator Norris, in which he urged the importance of giving the Federal Trade Commission moral support in its investigation of charges of profiteering, was addressed to the National Board of Farm Organizations, the Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers National Council, the National Grange and the National Milk Producers Federation.

Position of Farm Bodies

The chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, who has on all occasions stood in the Senate as the advocate of the commission, intimated that the farm bodies had succumbed to the propaganda directed against the commission and that they revealed this in their hesitancy to entrust to the commission the supervision of various legislative measures proposed to be enacted in the interest of agriculture.

"I think," said Senator Norris, "all of you will admit that whatever criticism has been made against the Federal Trade Commission, particularly for its report upon the meat packing industry, has come from selfish motives of people directly financially interested, whose practices were given publicity by the commission's investigation and universally condemned by yourselves and the organizations you represent.

"Do you expect that any investigation which discloses the true conditions and shows up the immense profiteering that takes place in food products as they travel from the producer to the consumer will receive the approval of the army of profiteers that has fastened itself upon the American people? Does anyone believe that any body of men who tell the truth about profiteering will escape censure from immense fortunes that have been built up at the expense of the producer on the one hand, and the consumer on the other? If we proceed to take away by piecemeal the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, that commission will find itself without an occupation and will have no excuse for its existence.

Need of Recognizing Service

"If faithful employees of the government, whether in the executive department or in the legislative department, show sufficient courage and determination to expose the crimes and sins of profiteers in food products, and the people for whose benefit those exposures are made turn their backs upon the very persons who have developed the truth, how long can we expect faithful service of public servants?

"I believe the Federal Trade Commission has shown the ability and courage that all honest citizens have a right to demand of public officials, and if great organizations like those which you represent fail to give to such officials the sympathy and the support which honest work ought always to receive, the great producing and consuming classes of our country will soon be unrepresented and will be subject to the control of great combinations of wealth that wax fat at the expense of the common people.

Influence of Propaganda

"Ever since the Federal Trade Commission completed its investigation of the meat packing industry it has been quite apparent that there was a determined effort on the part of the packers and allied financial interests to discredit that commission before the American people and to narrow its jurisdiction as much as possible with a view of ultimately putting it out of existence. It is because I have become convinced that the various farm organizations which you gentlemen represent have been unconsciously, I think, influenced by this nation-wide propaganda against the Federal Trade Commission, that I am writing this letter.

"Nearly every bill that has been introduced in the interest of the agricultural producers, and which in most instances undoubtedly come as suggestions from your various organizations, contains provisions that take away, either in whole or in part, the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission over the subject matter of the bill."

By way of illustrating the attempts to narrow the limits within which the commission should operate in the future, Senator Norris pointed to several bills now pending before Congress, among them the bill to legalize cooperative farmers' associations, which contains a clause providing that complaints of unfair practices brought against such organizations be passed on by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Field of Commission

Senator Norris asserted that there was no reason why the Federal Trade Commission should not be empowered to pass on complaints of unfair practices, "as it was organized for the express purpose of attending to just such complaints."

"I have never been able to understand," he said, "why organizations of producers should not be subject to investigation by the same commission that was organized for the express purpose of investigating all organizations against which charges of unfair practices have been made."

Fear that the findings of the Federal Trade Commission would not be well received, Senator Norris said, was also responsible for the fact that the farm organizations were loath to intrust to that body an investigation of prices of farm products, particularly as regards the increase in prices as products pass from the producer to the consumer. To conduct this inquiry the farm organizations are supporting a special congressional commission on the ground that the Federal Trade Commission "had been the subject of so much criticism that it was feared its findings would not have the same standing before the people as would the report of a congressional commission."

"HEALING ARTS" BILL ABANDONED

Chairman of Public Health Committee of Connecticut Legislature Intimates That Nothing Will Be Done This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—According to all reports, the movement for the passage of a medical practice reform bill in the Connecticut Legislature has collapsed, notwithstanding the fact it was stated last week that a new "healing arts" measure, meeting the approval of the several interests involved, had been approved by the House Committee of Public Health and Safety and a date set for hearing.

A great deal of surprise has been expressed over the situation and some of the interests which have taken a stand against alleged efforts to tie up the State to a particular school of medical practice are advancing the opinion that the state Board of Public Health is expecting to accomplish its purpose through other channels, possibly through the physical education bill, which is still in the appropriations committee, or some last minute measure.

Recently the chairman of the Committee of Public Health and Safety, Dr. William L. Higgins, made a statement before the Committee of Civil Administration Code, before which he was appearing in opposition to its health department features of the proposed civil code, to the effect that a new "healing arts" measure would be reported in the House very soon. On Tuesday, however, Dr. Higgins intimated that the movement to present a measure in the House had been abandoned.

"I feel very sure," said the chairman, "in asserting that the Committee on Public Health and Safety will not attempt further to draft a bill on the subject of the healing arts. There has been so much misconception of the intent of such reforms, so much opposition was poured upon the other attempt, that the committee as a whole are agreed to do nothing further.

"The time is so short before the end of the session it does not seem wise to undertake such a serious measure. Reform is necessary, but to accomplish it without working hardship on some one will take more time than we have in this session. There were so many difficulties in eliminating the objectionable features and reconciling the contending interests that an absolutely new bill was necessary."

Dr. Higgins intimated that the chief difficulty was the reconciling of various interests and when told that some opponents of the original measure feared it would be pushed through at the eleventh hour without a hearing, said: "I think you may feel quite secure that this will not happen. The committee would not attempt to do such a thing in the face of the very active feeling against the 'healing arts' bill. The House is so worked up over the opposition from all parts of the state that I doubt if any bill can be framed to break down that feeling."

EDUCATORS DEFEND CLAXTON REGIME

Journal of National Education Association Deplores Removal of Commissioner as Blow to Popular School System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The appointment of Dr. John J. Tigert, of the University of Kentucky, to succeed Dr. Philander P. Claxton as United States Commissioner of Education, is looked upon as a step of dubious wisdom by the National Education Association, whose disapproval is voiced in an editorial of the June journal of the association, published yesterday.

The objection is not made upon personal grounds, it was stated at headquarters by Dr. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the association, but is based on two considerations. The first is that the great need of education at the present time is efficient leadership, and educational authorities are alarmed at the possible results of putting a man of little known achievement and untried leadership in the place of one who has for many years given his whole time and energy to the problems of this work. Dr. Claxton was appointed during the term of President Taft, and his work has received the approval of educational organizations throughout the country, according to officials of the National Education Association. There is no specific objection to the man just appointed by President Harding to take his place, it is declared, other than the fact that he is inexperienced in educational leadership.

The second ground of objection to a shift in the important office of commissioner is said to be the fact that, coming at a time of general political appointments, it gives to the nation's chief educational office something of the character of a political plum. Those who have been working for the establishment of a separate department of education, with a Cabinet officer at its head, have often made the charge that the chief office, as it now stands, does not carry the prestige which it should, and that the cause of public education is belittled thereby. Officials of the National Education Association profess themselves unwilling to look upon the office of commissioner of education as a political appointment, but declare that the present situation cannot but incline the public to consider it as such. The editorial, in part, is as follows:

"Out of a clear sky comes the announcement of the dismissal of Dr. Claxton as Commissioner of Education and the appointment of Mr. J. J. Tigert in his place. This action will be deplored by the friends of public education throughout the nation. It is most unfortunate that a change should be made at this time, when the need of recognized national leadership in education is imperative. It is certain to be construed as having been determined by political motives and in total disregard of the growing demand for the elevation of the nation's chief educational office."

REVISED RULES FOR SHIP ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following the announcement that no further agreements will be made with the unions, the American Steamship Owners Association has approved the revised and amplified working rules which will be offered to engineers operating American flag ships hereafter. They will be submitted to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for his approval today. The working rules presented to the engineers at the opening of the negotiations which resulted in the strike have been materially modified, according to a statement made by Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the association, though all the concessions were contemplated by the owners from the start. The changes include the striking out of the rule requiring repair work not necessary for the safety of the ship and the addition of a certain number of ordinary and routine rules. Secretary Davis will use them as the basis of further negotiations with the engineers' representatives. The officers of the union have publicly declared that only two of the original rules could be considered.

TARIFF ON FARM PRODUCTS URGED

Majority of Representatives Sign Petition to Committees Not to "Discriminate Against Any Product, Section or Class"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A decisive majority of the membership of the House joined in signing a "round robin" petition to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee yesterday to include in the permanent tariff measure a suitable tariff on farm and ranch products, so that there "may be no discrimination against any product, section or class."

The petition is considered significant, as it shows that almost a solid front is being presented by the delegations from the far west and middle west, with a generous sprinkling of southern Democrats and eastern members.

Those southern representatives who refused to sign the petition were branded as "political profiteers" by John J. Kirby, president of the Southern Tariff Association, who charged them with "lining up with that class of manufacturers who want to buy the raw products of the south in a free market and sell back to the south the manufactured article in a protected market."

The petition makes a particular plea for a tariff on vegetable oils and hides, claiming that these products were not included in either the Payne-Aldrich or the Underwood-Simmons act. Both are fundamental necessities, the petition sets forth, and are raised on every farm and ranch in the south and west. They have suffered more than any other product from destructive competition, it is claimed. The cotton and peanut farms of the south suffered a loss of $260,000,000 last year due to the dumping of occidental oils upon the markets of the United States.

"The farm prices of hides," the petition reads, "does not pay the labor cost of skinning, and approximately 250,000 hides have rotted upon the backs of animals dying from natural causes on the ranches and farms of the country, due to the low price offered."

Mr. Kirby, who was instrumental in promoting the petition, said:

"As a Democrat I regret to see so few southern congressmen signing the petition. We welcome to the south a governmental policy that will advance our progress and promote our prosperity, and I know of no sound reason why any congressman should refuse to sign the petition.

"Any congressman who will accept the burdens of government for the district and deny his people the benefits of government is unfriendly to progress and an enemy to prosperity.

"We subscribe to the theory that a congressman who wants the products of his own district on the dutiable list should be willing to vote for a relative duty on the products of all other districts. Any congressman who will not do so is a political profiteer."

OREGON'S POPULATION CHANGES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A notable decrease in the foreign population of Oregon, except Japanese, was shown in figures issued yesterday by the Census Bureau. Of the total population of 783,389, the whites comprised 769,146, Indians 4590, Japanese 4151, Chinese 3090, Negroes 2144 and all others 268. The Chinese population decreased in the last decade 58 per cent, the white population increased 17.4 per cent, the Japanese 21.4 and the Negro 43.7.

MEN TO TAKE PART IN MANAGEMENT

Pennsylvania Railroad Has a Tentative Plan by Which All Workers Will Be Given Voice in the Operation of Its Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Pennsylvania Railroad, throughout its whole system, is to give all workers of the organization a voice in the management and operation of the road, according to a recent announcement by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, vice-president in charge of operation. The necessity for some new method by which the company and its employees can come to an understanding follows the recent action of the United States Labor Board, which terminated the national wage agreements.

A tentative plan has been worked out by which each working unit will elect delegates who will confer with various units of the management to discuss and decide matters pertaining not only to wage scales, but the broader fields of operation and policies. This plan, on a smaller scale, has been in operation in the affairs of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for some years past, and its advantages have gone beyond the stage where it can be regarded as experimental. A recent illustration of this is shown in the action of the employees of that organization, who, after having conditions placed before them frankly by the management, cast their own vote for reduction in wages.

Statement to the Men

The broader aspect of the plan as proposed by the Pennsylvania is shown in General Atterbury's statement to the men in which he says: "While the immediate emergency to be covered is the preparation of mutually satisfactory rules and regulations, it is the hope of the mangement that the men thus chosen as representatives may serve as the nucleus of committees which shall frequently confer with the officers on all matters, not only affecting your welfare, but also the welfare of the railroad and of the public that we all serve."

Representatives are to be chosen by secret ballot, and the men thus selected will be recognized by the management as expressing the ideas of the employed body. Those chosen may be either union or non-union men. The only exception to the plan, if it can rightly be called an exception, is that it will not affect the joint reviewing committee, through which all questions concerning train and engine service men are settled.

In his statement General Atterbury quotes President Harding's imperative to Congress when in his recent message he said, "Labor must join management in understanding that the public which pays is the public to be served."

Wages and Working Conditions

Other interesting details of his statement are:

"The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with, if and when the representatives of a majority of the employees of each of the several classes directly affected shall have conferred with the management.' The representatives chosen by the employees may or may not be union men, as the employees themselves decide. As soon as the representatives are elected, the officers will seek a conference with them, in order to negotiate rules and regulations. The representatives so chosen will be protected in their position no matter what may be their attitude with reference to the provisions of such rules and regulations. They will be provided with the necessary transportation, and the company will reimburse them for time lost, and for reasonable expenses while on this service. The above applies to a union man as well as to a non-union man.

ARBITRATION ASKED IN CHICAGO LOCKOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Arbitration as a means for settling the lockout in the Chicago Building Trades is demanded by Thomas S. Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council. The demand was made after a conference of union officials to provide work for unemployed men in the building trades who are locked out by the employers because of their refusal to accept a wage cut. "Arbitration is the only way in which this controversy can be settled," said Mr. Kearney, "the demands of the employers and of the unions are so far apart as to preclude any agreement except through arbitration before a board on which the public, as well as the employers of the workers, has representation. Low rents cannot be obtained unless there is a revival of building. There will be no revival of building unless this controversy is settled. Both contractors and workers are losing thousands of dollars daily because of the deadlock."

Lawrence Strike Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts — The break in the building strike, which occurred on Monday when the Carpenters Union voted to return to work and accept the offer of 85 cents an hour given by the master builders, has had no visible effect on the other 12 unions out on strike. Many of the carpenters who were on strike have returned.

TURKISH-AMERICAN SAILING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first sailing on the new direct line between New York and Constantinople, Turkey, for passengers and freight was inaugurated yesterday when the steamer Gul Djemal, operated by the Ottoman-American Line, under the management of the Export Transportation Corporation of New York, of which C. B. Richard & Co. are agents, started on her maiden voyage. This is the first time that the United States has been placed in direct communication with Turkey. The Gul Djemal is expected to make the trip in about 14 days from port to port, making a round trip about every six weeks. Stops may be made at Bulgarian and Rumanian ports, and later, if there is demand, at Beirut, Syria.

UNREVEALED PROFITS IN FIRE INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dropping for the time being the phase of the investigation having to do with violations of law by building contractors and unions, on account of the refusal of justices to give prison sentences to violators, as stated by Samuel Untermyer, its counsel, the Lockwood Committee on Housing yesterday took up the investigation of the fire insurance situation, with a view to ascertaining if reduction could not be made in the expense of insurance, by putting a stop to some of the practices inaugurated by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, by legislation or otherwise.

Alfred M. Best, a publisher of insurance reports, testified to a number of cases where large profits had accrued to the stockholders of the companies, which had not been reckoned in figuring the cost of insurance in fixing future rates, calling them "unrevealed profits." He stated that the refusal of the exchange to make public its rates and its power to fix rates without limit, enabled it to prevent any company not connected with the exchange from entering the field.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY'S PRESIDENT

RED SPRINGS, North Carolina — Gov. Cameron Morrison of North Carolina has been elected president of the Scottish Society of America at a meeting here.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WRIGHT'S DEFEAT CHECKS INVASION

Bernard Darwin Eliminates Last of United States Players in the British Amateur Golf Tournament at Extra Hole

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday) —The amateur golf championship final for the United Kingdom title at Hoylake is to be an all-British affair after all, for F. J. Wright Jr. of Boston, Massachusetts, the only surviving American was eliminated today in the sixth round. A. J. Graham of the Royal Liverpool Club, on his own course will meet W. L. Hunter, of Walmer and Kingsdown, on Friday for the title relinquished so unexpectedly by C. J. H. Tolley.

Hunter reached the final by eliminating first E W. E. Holderness of Walton Heath, by 4 and 3 and then by 3 and 2, Bernard Darwin of Woking, who had come fresh from a triumph over Wright, accomplished at the nineteenth hole. Graham had in the sixth round accounted for form by player F. C. Harrison, by 2 and 1 and in the semi-final had beaten H. S. B. Tubbs by 1 up. Tubbs had put out J. E. Beddard, Tolley's conqueror, by 3 and 2, but the Sunningdale player was no match for Graham's skill, reinforced by knowledge of the course.

The only international match of the day was that between Darwin and Wright and was full of dramatic incidents, and they went to the nineteenth hole. Missed putts led to the American's defeat. He actually took three on the tenth green and missed another at the eleventh. Wright played a straight, steady game going out and turned 3 up.

From here, however, the American lost his accuracy on the green and threw away holes which ordinary putting would have won the game for him. At the fifteenth the match was all square. The sixteenth was halved in 5 and at the seventeenth Darwin holed out in 3 and became 1 up for the first time. Getting down in 4, Wright won the home hole and made matters all square again. Going to the nineteenth, Wright was short with his second, third and fourth and, taking 6 to his opponent's 5, lost the hole and the match.

The semi-finals between Graham and Tubbs provided very poor golf. Graham turned 3 up, Tubbs taking 47 strokes for the first nine holes. The latter played the next six well, however, in 24 and was 1 up on Graham with 3 to play. Tubbs was bunkered at the seventeenth, and another bunker, going to the eighteenth, lost him both the hole and the match.

The feature of the match between Hunter and Darwin was the splendid approaching and putting of both. Darwin was 3 up at the fifth; but Hunter squared at the eighth. At the turn Darwin held the advantage by one hole. Hunter squared the match at the tenth and won the next two holes beside. Two halves followed and Hunter became dormie 3 at the fifteenth. A half at sixteenth gave him the match.

BURNLEY TEAM IS CHAMPION

Wins 1921 Championship of the First Division of the English Association Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Burnley team has won the 1921 championship of the first division of the English Association Football League. This, considering the competition is spread out over a period of some eight months, betokens great consistency and ability, especially as the Burnley men have, in addition to winning handsomely, been able to create a new record for immunity from defeat. When the 1920-21 league campaign opened, it looked very much as if Aston Villa, which team won the English cup for the sixth time last year, would follow up this success by winning the league tourney. Then Everton hove in sight, bore down on Villa, and rested for some time at the head of affairs. All this while Burnley was steadily winning matches, and the result of this became apparent on November 20, when it rose to the head of the standing. As Liverpool, Huddersfield, and Newcastle United had also been repeatedly tilting for the top position, it was thought, quite reasonably, that Burnley's stay in the lists would be only of short duration. That the effort which brought the team to prominence was no flash in the pan was later proved by the fact that Burnley never once descended from the premier position.

On September 26 the Burnley men laid the foundations upon which to build a wonderful record, which has totally eclipsed anything else of its kind in the world of football. They defeated Huddersfield on the date mentioned, and thereafter went through 29 league matches without encountering defeat, their unparalleled sequence being brought to an end on March 25, 1921, when Manchester City entertained the league leaders and managed to win through the convincing score of 3 goals to 0. This reverse was followed up by another on April 9, when West Bromwich Albion defeated Burnley by 2 goals to 0, and later, on May 2, when Sunderland, aided also by the advantage of playing on home soil, registered a win by the only goal scored. After the Burnley representatives had launched upon their series of victories on September 26 they were freely talked of as likely winners of the English cup. This competition, of course, does not call for the same qualities as does league football, and after defeating Leicester City, of the second division, and Queen's Park Rangers, of the third division, by 7 to 3 and 4 to 2 respectively, Burnley was unexpectedly disposed of by Hull City, a lowly placed club in the second division. That occurred on February 19, 1921, after the league leaders had participated in 24 league games and two cup ties without once having their colors lowered.

Of the 26 games mentioned only six resulted in draws. Leaving out of consideration the cup-ties, Burnley won 21 out of 30 league fixtures, the remaining nine being games in which no definite result was obtained. The league championship was thus won with the greatest of ease, and Burnley is to be warmly congratulated on an excellent display. This is the first occasion upon which Burnley has won the league championship, although it finished third in the season 1898-99 and second last season. The record for wins in the championship of the first division is held by Aston Villa, this team having finished first no fewer than six times.

The Burnley team, as is shown by the prominent position of several of its members in the list of goal-scorers for the first division, includes "sharpshooters" whose efforts have met with an ample measure of success. At the head of these must be placed Joseph Anderson, whose consistency has been the means of his appearing, more than once, at the head of the goal-scorers. Occupying the center-forward position Anderson has more opportunities for scoring than most other members of the teams, but a man who runs him close in that direction is Robert Kelly. The latter played for England in all her international engagements during the season just concluded, and is considered quite the best inside-right in the country at the present time. W. Cross, who is a versatile player, has also found the net on many occasions. George Halley, at right-halfback, represented Scotland against Ireland during the past season, and has proved himself to be a rare spoiler. He is ably partnered by T. W. Boyle, the center-half, whilst W. Watson, who played against Scotland in 1913 and Ireland in 1914-20, and W. Morgan are both capable of filling the left wing of the intermediate line. Boyle, it may be mentioned, played for England against Ireland in 1913, whilst another international player is B. C. Freeman, outside-right, who played against Scotland, Wales, and Ireland in 1909 and 1912. E. Mosscrop, an outside-left, played for England against Scotland and Wales in 1914. These, with either J. Dawson or F. Birchenough in goal, and a wide choice of fullbacks among L. Smelt, David Taylor, R. McGory, A. Hinton, H. Hastie, and W. H. Kearns, constitute the backbone of the present champion team in the first division of the English Association Football League.

WESTBROOK IS NOT DEFENDING

Bastian's Prospects Bright in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Most of the favorities survived the first and second rounds of singles play in the tournament for the tennis championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association on the Midway here yesterday. With W. K. Westbrook '21 of University of Michigan unable to defend his title the prospects for F. E. Bastian '21 of Indiana University, runner-up last year, loomed as extremely favorable.

Two racquet stars were carried through to the third round by Ohio State University and University of Chicago; while University of Michigan, Indiana, University of Illinois and University of Minnesota placed one each. All of Northwestern University's four entries defaulted the singles and Butler College's lone representative was eliminated in the first round.

One of the most important matches of the tourney, between Bastian and H. A. Yaeger '23 of Illinois, was fought out as the feature of the second round. Some fine, clean-cut tennis was produced by this match, Bastian winning 6—3, 6—4. Bastian worked hard, battling for every point, but his service, clipping the sidelines with an out curve, was his great strength. Yaeger found it almost hard to make returns on Bastian's baffling service, his special skill being the placement of finish shots out of reach in the far corners. The Hoosier star's first match was credited to him by the default of P. E. Newey '22 of Northwestern.

Yaeger and Bastian met again when they played doubles. This time Yaeger was on the winning end, with George Pruecil '21 as his assistant. Bastian played practically alone, as his partner, Bruce DeMarcus, was a weak player. The score was 6—1, 3—6, 6—4. The summary:

SINGLES—First Round

F. R. Myers, Illinois, defeated C. C. Merkel, Michigan, 6—3, 6—1.
W. J. Pickard, Wisconsin, defeated V. A. Thompson, Northwestern, by default.
H. W. Hane, Ohio State, defeated Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.
H. C. Yaeger, Illinois, defeated John Wamsley, Butler, 6—4, 6—0.
F. E. Bastian, Indiana, defeated P. E. Newey, Northwestern, by default.
G. G. Reindel Jr., Michigan, defeated Vance Pidgeon, Minnesota, 6—1, 6—2.
H. F. Vories, Chicago, defeated T. A. Tredwell, Wisconsin, 6—2, 3—6, 6—0.
B. M. Bros, Minnesota, defeated S. J. Quinlan, Northwestern, by default.
L. E. Mung, Michigan, defeated N. S. Aageson, Wisconsin, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Frank Loehnert, Ohio State, defeated Bruce DeMarcus, Indiana, by default.
L. C. Brown, Illinois, defeated M. C. Gold, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
C. W. Bros, Minnesota, defeated E. B. Calhoun, Northwestern, by default.
Percy Segal, Chicago, defeated R. C. Gotfredson, Wisconsin, 7—5, 6—2.
C. J. Wirthwein, Ohio State, defeated George Pruecil, Illinois, 6—2, 8—6.

Second Round

F. E. Bastian, Indiana, defeated H. C. Yaeger, Illinois, 6—3, 6—4.
Percy Segal, Chicago, defeated C. W. Bros, Minnesota, 6—2, 6—1.
H. W. Norton, Minnesota, defeated F. R. Myers, Illinois, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.
H. W. Hane, Ohio State, defeated W. J. Pickard, Wisconsin, 6—2, 6—2.
L. C. Brown, Illinois, defeated Frank Loehnert, Ohio State, 6—2, 6—1.
C. J. Wirthwein, Ohio State, defeated R. C. Angell, Michigan, 9—7, 6—3.
H. F. Vories, Chicago, defeated G. G. Reindel, Michigan, 7—5, 7—5.
L. E. Munz, Michigan, defeated B. M. Bros, Minnesota, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—First Round

George Pruecil and H. C. Yaeger, Illinois, defeated F. E. Bastian and Bruce DeMarcus, Indiana, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA WINS ROWING TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—Western Australia won the eight-oared rowing championship of Australia by three-quarters of a length from the Tasmanians. Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales, followed in that order. The race was rowed at Launceston and took 14m. 37s. The sculling championship of Australia was won by J. Westbrook, of Tasmania, by three lengths from A. Barton, of Victoria. In the ladies' four-oar race, South Australia was first by two lengths, Queensland second and Tasmania third.

Western Australia's victory in the great race, the first won by that State, was very popular. The eight were the lightest combination and the Tasmanians, who came second, were the heaviest. The winners averaged 38 or 39 strokes to the minute and sprinted magnificently at the end. Victoria and South Australia fought desperately for third place and the champion State for many years was successful by the narrowest margin. The poor showing of the New South Wales eight will certainly spur the Mother State to renewed effort, and next year's race should be a championship worth seeing.

FIRST TEST CRICKET MATCH ON SATURDAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England—On May 28, 30 and 31, at Nottingham, the representative cricket teams of England and Australia will meet for the hundredth time, the records to date showing that each side has won 40 test matches and 19 have been drawn. What England's team will be on this occasion it is particularly difficult to say. After the failure in Australia recently it is only reasonable to suppose that there will be several alterations to England's most recent team—and yet, when one considers the best players now in first-class cricket, it is difficult to single out many men, other than participants in the recent tour, whose claims for consideration are irresistible. England will probably be just as strong as Australia as regards batting and fielding, but the visitors will hold the "pull" in bowling—unless the weather favors Wilfred Rhodes and F. E. Woolley. Owing chiefly to the absence of J. B. Hobbs and J. W. Hearne from England's side, the Australians will probably be strongly favored to win.

DETROIT DIVIDES WITH WHITE SOX

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	24	13	.649
New York	19	14	.576
Detroit	24	19	.525
Washington	18	18	.500
St. Louis	17	19	.472
Boston	13	16	.448
Chicago	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

RESULTS THURSDAY

Detroit 11, Chicago 1 (first game)
Chicago 6, Detroit 5 (second game)
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 5

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at St. Louis.

CLEVELAND WINS, 12 TO 5

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Cleveland found four St. Louis pitchers for 18 hits, winning yesterday's game, 12 to 5. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning, because of rain. Stanley Coveleskie pitched the entire game for Cleveland, allowing 10 hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8—	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	4	1	3	0	2—	12	18	2
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0—	5	10	2

Batteries—Coveleskie and O'Neil; Richmond, Palmer, Bayne, Vangilder and Severeid. Umpires—Moriarity and Evans.

TIGERS DIVIDE WITH CHICAGO

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit divided a double-header with Chicago here yesterday, winning the first game, 11 to 1, and losing the second, 6 to 5. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Detroit	8	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x—11	15	0	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	8	1	

Batteries—Dauss and Bassler; Faber, Davenport, Yaryan. Umpires—Hildebrand, Nallin and Wilson.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—	6	9	4
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1—	5	9	1

Batteries—Kerr and Yaryan; Oldham and Ainsmith. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson and Hildebrand.

RUGBY GAME UNFINISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A match between Union Sportive de Perpignan, the present champion Rugby football team of France, and side representing the rest of France was scheduled to take place on May 1, and, as much of it as was played, went in favor of the national fifteen. The spectators disagreed with the referee on several occasions and, swarming on to the ground, put a stop to the game when the French team—which, owing to numerous defections, was by no means representative—was leading by 14 points to 8. At half-time the national side had obtained a lead of 6 points to 0, but, when the stoppage occurred, the Perpignan men appeared well on the way making up their arrears.

GRAND PRIX AUTO ENTRIES

NEW YORK, New York—French automobile manufacturers have entered 19 machines in the Grand Prix race, scheduled July 25, according to word received here yesterday. Each maker is permitted to enter five machines in the classic, with a cylinder limit and a minimum weight specified as 1760 pounds. The winner will be awarded the gold medal of the Automobile Club of France, with silver medals for second and third. The course, about 350 miles in length, begins and ends near Pontlieue.

DE PALMA BREAKS RECORD

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Ralph de Palma broke the track record for 183-cubic-inch piston displacement cars on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Wednesday, qualifying for the international 500-mile race to be held Monday. His average speed for 10 miles was 101.1 miles an hour. As the result of his fast time, de Palma gets the pole position for the start of the race. Roscoe Sarles made the second best time, with an average of 98.85 miles an hour.

COLLEGE ATHLETES MEET IN STADIUM

Intercollegiate Association Holds Preliminaries in Championship Games at Soldiers Field This Afternoon—Finals Tomorrow

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. A. CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Points
1876	Princeton	25
1877	Columbia	30
1878	Columbia	35
1879	Columbia	36
1880	Harvard	30
1881	Harvard	31
1882	Harvard	42
1883	Harvard	41
1884	Harvard	35
1885	Harvard	28
1886	Harvard	47
1887	Yale	36
1888	Harvard	47*
1889	Yale	30
1890	Harvard	32
1891	Harvard	46
1892	Harvard	48⅔
1893	Yale	47⅓
1894	Yale	37
1895	Yale	30
1896	Yale	48
1897	Pennsylvania	34
1898	Pennsylvania	50¾
1899	Pennsylvania	57
1900	Pennsylvania	38
1901	Harvard	44
1902	Yale	33
1903	Yale	34½†
1904	Yale	34⅓
1905	Cornell	30½
1906	Cornell	38
1907	Pennsylvania	33
1908	Cornell	34
1909	Harvard	39 1-10
1910	Pennsylvania	27½
1911	Cornell	30½
1912	Pennsylvania	28
1913	Pennsylvania	24
1914	Cornell	43‡
1915	Cornell	45½
1916	Cornell	45
1917	No meet	
1918	Cornell	47
1919	Cornell	39½
1920	Pennsylvania	30½

*Harvard's cup. †Yale's cup. ‡Cornell's cup.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The forty-fifth annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will take place this and tomorrow afternoons on the Harvard Stadium track at Soldiers Field, and with some thirty colleges entering about seven hundred athletes, it is expected that the performances will be of the highest order.

The battle for points this year promises to be one of the closest ever known. Last year the University of Pennsylvania won the team trophy with 30½ points, Princeton University coming second with 29 and Dartmouth College third with 24. Cornell University, winner of many of these championships in recent years, was forced to be contented with 20 points and fourth place. Close students of this meet are claiming that the winning team this year will not have to score 30 points in order to win, as there will be such a scattering of the points, that the leading teams will be more closely bunched than in 1920, with the winner under the 30-point mark.

University of California is this year represented by a very powerful team and many are picking the Bears to take the title. Cornell University has shown unexpected strength of late, especially against the University of Pennsylvania in their recent dual meet. Princeton University does not appear nearly as strong as last year, which is also the case with Dartmouth College. Massachusetts Institute of Technology is stronger this year and should rate higher than in 1920 and the same is true of Harvard and Yale.

Only one record was broken last year and that was in the 120-yard hurdles when Capt. E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth College won the event in 14 2-5s., which is also the world's record for the event. He broke the previous record by 3-5s., made by F. L. Murray of Leland Stanford Junior University in 1916. It is confidently predicted that at least one new record will be made this year as E. N. Gourdin '21 of Harvard University bettered the present mark when he won the running broad jump in the Harvard-Princeton dual meet last Saturday with a leap of 24ft. 6in. It is interesting to note that the present running broad jump record is the oldest on the list, having been made in 1899 by A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania. It is 24ft. 4½in. Few will be surprised if Gourdin not only breaks this record but also the world's record of 24ft. 11¾in. made by P. O'Connor. The present association records follow:

100-Yard Dash—9⅘s.
B. J. Wefers, 1896.....Georgetown
R. C. Craig, 1911.....Michigan
J. E. Patterson, 1913.....Pennsylvania

220-Yard Dash—21⅕s.
B. J. Wefers, 1896.....Georgetown
R. C. Craig, 1910, 1911.....Michigan
D. F. Lippincott, 1913.....Pennsylvania

440-Yard Dash—47⅘s.
J. E. Meredith, 1916.....Pennsylvania

880-Yard Run—1m. 58s.
J. E. Meredith, 1916.....Pennsylvania

One-Mile Run—4m. 14⅕s.
J. P. Jones, 1913.....Cornell

Two-Mile Run—9m. 22⅘s.
T. C. Dresser, 1919.....Cornell

120-Yard Hurdles—14⅘s.
E. J. Thomson, 1920.....Dartmouth

220-Yard Hurdles—23⅘s.
A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898.....Pennsylvania
J. I. Wendell, 1913.....Wesleyan

Running High Jump—6ft. 4½in.
W. M. Oler Jr., 1915.....Yale

Running Broad Jump—24ft. 4½in.
A. C. Kraenzlein, 1899.....Pennsylvania

Pole Vault—13ft. 11in.
R. A. Gardner, 1912.....Yale

16-Pound Shot—48ft. 10⅘in.
R. L. Beatty, 1912.....Columbia

16-Pound Hammer—165ft. ⅘in.
H. P. Bailey, 1915.....Maine

CUBA TO PLAY UNITED STATES

HAVANA, Cuba — Capt. Adalberto Jiminez sailed yesterday for Key West, en route to Washington, District of Columbia, to arrange the final details for a polo game next month between teams from the United States and Cuban armies. Other members of the Cuban team, with 18 ponies, will leave Havana on June 4. Captain Jiminez is slated to play No. 1, Col. Eugenio Silva No. 2, Lieut. Vitalio Torres No. 3, and Lieut. Eduardo Lamadrid No. 4. It is announced that President W. G. Harding and his Cabinet will witness the contest.

WILLIAMS ELECTS PHILLIPS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Philip Phillips of Buffalo, New York, has been elected captain of the Williams College track team for next year. He has been a consistent performer over the hurdles for three seasons, winning points in the New England meet.

NEW YORK GIANTS DIVIDE WITH BOSTON

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	25	8	.758
New York	23	13	.639
Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	19	18	.514
Boston	16	16	.500
St. Louis	11	19	.367
Philadelphia	11	20	.355
Cincinnati	12	24	.333

RESULTS THURSDAY

New York 5, Boston 3 (first game)
Boston 4, New York 3 (second game)
Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 1
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 1

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh
St. Louis at Chicago

PITTSBURGH LOSES, 4 TO 1

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — R. W. Marquard held Pittsburgh to four hits and Cincinnati won yesterday's game, 4 to 1. Cincinnati took the lead by scoring two runs in the first inning. They added two more in the third and the other in the eighth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—	4	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	3

Batteries—Marquard and Hargrave; Hamilton, Zinn, Carlson and Schmidt. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

DOUBLE-HEADER IS DIVIDED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves saved themselves from a double defeat yesterday by rallying in the ninth inning of the second game of a double-header with New York and winning, 4 to 3. New York captured the first game, 5 to 3. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0—	5	12	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—	3	8	2

Batteries—Benton, Douglas and Smith; McQuillan, Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	10	2
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3	7	0

Batteries—Fillingim and Gowdy; Douglas, Sallee and Smith. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 9 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Philadelphia enjoyed a hitting spree in yesterday's game, driving out 19 safe hits and winning from Brooklyn 9 to 1. J. J. Ring held the National League champions to seven hits, holding them scoreless until the ninth inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	x—	9	19	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	7	3

Batteries—Ring and Bruggy; Cadore, Bailey and Krueger. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

YALE CREWS MOVE JUNE 5

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale's rowing contingent will move to its training quarters on the Thames River, June 5, to prepare for the annual Yale-Harvard regatta.

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AMALGAMATED SEES TRIUMPH OF IDEAL

Orderly Government in Industry and Readjustment in Prices and Costs Through Negotiation, Said to Be Its Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The renewal of orderly negotiation between the New York clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America brings the situation back to the point where it was when, 25 weeks ago, the Amalgamated took the ground that while readjustments in prices and production costs were undoubtedly pressing for consideration, such readjustments must be made, not by ultimate, involving the destruction of the established machinery of government in the industry, but by facts, studies, conferences and orderly adjustment," said Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This insistence upon the inviolability of government in industry and the scientific processes upon which modern industrial government must be based is of the essence of the ideal to which the Amalgamated has adhered and which has now triumphed. The Amalgamated believes that by adhering to this ideal under the most trying conditions and in making unprecedented sacrifices in order that it should finally triumph, the workers in the clothing industry of New York have made a real contribution to the best interests of America in these confused and turbulent times."

Strike Nears End

Mr. Schlossberg said that the lockout and strike in the clothing industry in New York was nearing its end. "Throughout the lockout in which the dissolution of the Amalgamated has been sought, the clothing manufacturers of Chicago, Rochester and Baltimore, consistently and unfalteringly cooperated with the Amalgamated in maintaining the machinery of orderly government in those markets, and so saved to those communities an amount of business and employment which, considering the general business depression, was remarkable. In view of the public statement of the impartial chairman in the New York market that 'in this case the fact that both parties agree that labor costs were to be reduced makes this conflict entirely unnecessary,' the needless loss which New York has sustained is significantly manifest."

Negotiation Expected

Mr. Schlossberg bases his conviction that the strike will soon be ended on the assurance of Mark L. Abrahams, the new president of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of New York Inc., made up of manufacturers who are willing to make an agreement with the union, that the association would soon be ready to negotiate a settlement with the workers. The Amalgamated still stands by the basis of the negotiation which it drew up at the beginning of the struggle. This memorandum includes assumption by the union of responsibility for production of its members; such reduction of labor costs as may be necessary to enable New York manufacturers to do business; adjustment of amount of reduction in cost to be made by each employer and a committee of his workers aided by the representatives of the union and the association; reference of disagreement to the market labor manager and the general president for settlement, cases so referred to be settled by them, and settlements to be enforced by the impartial chairman.

William A. Bandler, formerly president of the association, who resigned, with a few of the manufacturers who were unwilling to deal with the Amalgamated, has been elected head of the New York Clothing Trade Association, which they have organized and in which they claim they will continue their fight against the union.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Such amendment to the state prohibition enforcement law as may be necessary to make it conform to the national law and to embody any amendments that may be made to the federal enforcement act at the present session of Congress was indorsed at the annual meeting of the Anti-Saloon League in this city this week. It was also urged that enabling legislation be passed to allow cities, towns and villages to enact ordinances in support of state and national laws, in order to allow the various municipalities to prohibit the sale of liquor in harmony with state and national laws, to require the removal of screens from old saloons, and to require soft drink places to obtain permits. The league indorsed the Yonkers plan as a working prohibition enforcement program. It was voted to request the next Legislature to adopt a resolution asking Congress to define "good behavior" on the part of judges and other federal officers having to do with enforcement, and also to pass a state law containing such a definition and making it possible to remove any and all enforcement officials who willfully refuse or neglect to do their duty.

AUTHOR GETS TOKIO OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York—Frederick Moore, journalist and author, has been appointed counselor of the Foreign Office in Tokyo. For several years he was chief of the Associated Press bureau in Peking.

ARMED ATTACK IN BUENOS AIRES STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Chauffeurs of Buenos Aires, who declared a strike on Wednesday, the Argentine independence day, in protest against the imprisonment of some members of their union, continued their strike yesterday, following an attack upon union headquarters by armed men in automobiles and an attempt to set fire to the building. The attack occurred during a parade of automobile owners to demonstrate their ability to obtain non-union chauffeurs. The chauffeurs returned the fire of those in the automobiles. Three strikers were wounded. The union includes taxicab and private drivers.

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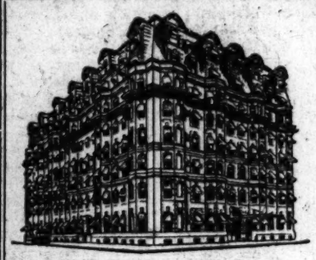

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUSINESS ADJUSTS ITSELF STEADILY

Process Is Slow But Concerns That Took Drastic Measures to Meet Deflation Are First to Feel Effects of Improvement

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United States Federal Reserve Bulletin for May indicates that the completion of the readjustment of business will be much slower than was expected, yet the process is going on, and those conderns that adapted their business to new conditions are first to feel the benefits that inevitably follow a proper setting of one's house in order.

For illustration, take the packers' case. There is no question but what these allied lines underwent a severe and drastic readjustment, marking off inventories in the millions of dollars. In the case of the Central Leather, which has just passed the quarterly disbursement on the preferred stock, some details of the story appear tragic, yet almost invariably the accounts of the actions of the management in slashing inventories end with the reassuring verdict that "all is not lost. The bottom has been reached in the leather industry and prices and volume are tending upward. The company still has in cash, merchandise, and receivables a surplus of $62,000,000 over its current indebtedness, a total equal to par for its $28,978,650 bonds and $33,000,000 preferred stock with a surplus left over for the $39,000,000 common."

Packer Is Encouraged

Also there is a very encouraging word from P. D. Armour given just before he left for a visit to the company branches in Europe. He said:

"We have been greatly encouraged by recent developments in the packing business. Sales now are very heavy, and the industry is on a steady and efficient basis.

"Packing, I believe, is improving in sympathy with a better feeling throughout the middle west. Liquidation must proceed further in a few lines, but generally business seems ready for a new start on a new basis."

Plants of the Armour Leather Company, which a short time ago were being operated at 50 per cent capacity, are now working at full capacity. It is said that sales in recent weeks have been equal to production.

While some of the automobile and equipment industries are reporting that the spring rush is over and they are planning to curtail, a different condition is reflected in the statement of Col. Samuel P. Colt, chairman of the board of the United States Rubber Company, who says that "the sales of the company tires are very satisfactory and the management has no intention of curtailing production now."

Liquidation and defation are not as pleasant for business as inflation and the resultant thoughts rather than actual facts frequently give rise to unjustified discouragement. This was voiced by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, recently when he said:

"In these days we hear a great deal of discouragement in business but I am convinced that if the increasing volume of consumption that has steadily grown during the last few weeks throughout the whole country could be promptly illuminated to the public, the whole of our commercial community would take courage and carry us forward with even greater strides than those with which we will now proceed."

Fewer Idle Cars Reported

In confirmation of Mr. Hoover's statement the latest report of the railroad business from Washington says:

"Greater business in the last two weeks has resulted in a substantial decrease of idle railroad cars of 21,469, compared with 450,453 idle on March 15. The idle coal cars were estimated at 202,348, a decrease of 17,211, compared with the week of March 8. Idle box cars totaled 170,595, a reduction of 3632 cars, compared with the week of March 8.

In the mining industry there are signs of improvement, but there is no question but what there is a long way to go to reach normal. Prices for copper are hardening a trifle but with the tremendous accumulation of the red metal available it is easily understood why the mines are closed or running on short time. The result is typical in its contribution as a factor in the economic upset. With a surplus on hand the mines close and the men are out of work, consequently the buying power is curtailed and the process of using up the surplus is slowed in just that proportion, thus the completion of the economic circle is delayed.

The iron and steel situation is still marking time and ready for any of the many possible developments. Some plants are increasing while others even curtail further, all awaiting the adjustment of the other lines of business that control the situation by their requirements.

The finahcial situation in the United States grows stronger, however, as is shown by the weekly reports of the federal reserve system, and since this barometer is the best indice of the fundamental business conditions, it is clear that there is improvement, even though slow and retarded.

PHILADELPHIA BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The City of Philadelphia has received bids for only $1,916,200 on its bons issue of $7,000,000. The issue was split into three groups, all 5 per cent bonds. The first group consisted of $3,000,000 of 50-year bonds, the second of $3,000,000 30-year bonds, and the third $2,000,000 15-year bonds.

LONDON IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Disinclination on the Part of the Trade to Either Buy or Sell While the Coal Strike Is On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is a pronounced disinclination in the iron and steel trades to buy or sell until the issue of the industrial trouble in the coal fields can be discerned. In certain cases manufacturers are open to book orders for an indeterminate delivery, but in most cases it is thought that the future course of prices is too uncertain to undertake commitments. There are a few export orders coming to hand, for which there is keen competition from French and Belgian works.

Something in the nature of a collapse of continental prices occurred recently owing to the anxiety of continental manufacturers to secure the few orders that came in the market. After a short relapse, however, the tone of continental sellers became firmer, and in one or two instances Belgian makers declined to quote except in francs. French producers are still quoting competitive prices, but there is an inclination to advance quotations owing to the appreciation of the exchange value of the franc. It is probable that a revival in demand of even moderate proportions would result in increased prices, but under the present condition of trade disorganization, it is difficult to see from whence it can develop.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The necessity for not only the truth but particularly the whole truth, is shown in reports where figures are involved. No doubt the writer of the following item wished to give facts and figures, but evidently judging by the result the desire for a sensation to alarm the reader was greater than to give reassuring information. The following item appeared under this heading: "'Meat supply falls off.' Stocks of meat in cold storage warehouses and packing plants are 211,000,000 pounds less than in 1920, and about 261,000,000 pounds below the three-year average. Cured meat stocks are about 145,000,000 pounds under the five-year average, principal shortage being pork." Unless a reader supplies for himself the fact withheld from the story that there are millions of pounds of meat on hand he might be convinced by the alarming character of the item to believe that the situation was dangerous when actually it is not if one is to judge by the surpluses of all sorts of stuff in the United States at least.

A complete 20,000 spindle cotton mill, to be erected in Shanghai, China, was shipped from Boston, Massachusetts, recently.

France plans to make herself independent of American cotton, according to a bill presented to the French Chamber of Deputies by Colonial Minister Sarraut, which proposes the irrigation of about 3,750,000 acres by damming the Upper Niger River in the French Sudan, at a cost of 250,000,000 francs.

The chairman of the British Italian Corporation at London traces the rise of about 20 per cent in Italian exchange during one month to the changing balance of trade, renewed tourist revenue and even to the fact that an exaggerated impression has for some time been created abroad as to disturbed conditions in Italy.

Butter in Milwaukee reached its lowest wholesale price in five years, at 26½ cents a pound May 20. A year ago it retailed at 65 to 70 cents.

The favorable trade balance of the United States for April, 1921, was approximately $85,343,963, compared with $152,580,821 in April, 1920.

The International Institute of Agriculture in Rome estimates the wheat crop of India at 253,000,000 bushels, compared with 376,758,000 bushels in 1920 and a pre-war five-year average of 359,000,000 bushels.

NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—Prices were generally higher in yesterday's stock market. Dealings were influenced by short covering and such conflicting factors as tighter money and better railroad returns. High-grade rails, especially Hill issues, strengthened on the announcement of the increased Chicago, Burlington & Quincy dividend. Elsewhere movements were a trifle irregular, reflecting the 7½ per cent call money rate. American Can, which rose 2¼ points, Northern Pacific, with a gain of 2⅛, Baldwin Locomotive, which advanced 2 points, and Atlantic Gulf, with a similar gain, were notable. Sales aggregated 569,400 shares.

The close was steady: Steel 82¾, up ¼; Rubber 68, off 2; Studebaker 73, off 1½; Baltimore & Ohio 41, up 2; Mexican Petroleum, up ⅝.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	May 26, 1921	May 19, 1921	May 27, 1920
Gold	5,518,300	5,518,200	5,536,000
Silver	272,300	271,300	240,300
Loans & disc	4,356,000	4,949,700	4,219,600
Circulation	33,233,100	33,454,900	27,914,800
Deposit	2,018,700	2,210,800	3,638,900
War advances to state	26,300,000	26,300,000	26,050,000

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. July 12.89, October 13.65, December 14.02, January 14.12, March 14.42. Spot quiet; middling 13.05.

LANCASHIRE COTTON SPINDLE AND LOOM

Stoppage in Growth of Machinery in England Said to Be Mainly the Result of the Excessive Cost of Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—For the first time for many years now a decrease has been shown in the number of cotton spindles and looms in Lancashire. It can scarcely be said to be due to bad trade, for the reduction is for 1920, when, for more than half of the year, trade was good and, in many cases, excessive profits were being made. It is most likely the result of the excessive cost of machinery and building. The last notable stoppage in the growth of machinery was during a few years of depression prior to the commencement of a three years' "boom" in the autumn of 1904. For the time new mills sprang up like mushrooms. The expansion continued, but with less haste. At any rate, when the European war broke out in 1914 England's spinning spindleage (not counting doubling spindles) had increased from about 43,000,000 to 57,000,000, and cotton looms from 656,000 to 805,452. Looms continued to grow in number till the end of 1916, when they had reached 808,796. Since then they have declined, and at the end of 1920 the number was 790,399.

Increased in Speed

For a generation now there has been a tendency for doubling spindles to dwindle in number, although they have increased in speed. Twenty-five years ago, there were over 4,000,000 and now there are 2,115,434. Last year, however, there was a reduction in spinning and doubling spindles, and, as stated above, also in looms. Returns show that 726,935 new spindles were erected, and 753,083 thrown out, leaving a net loss of 26,148. The addition of looms was 7648, whilst there was a decrease of 15,332, making a reduction of 7684. It may be safely estimated, nevertheless, that when a trade revival fully sets in we shall witness another expansion, because the natural rate of progress has not been maintained for several years.

The geographical arrangement of the cotton mills of England form an interesting study of concentrated organization. There are now 57,937,812 spinning spindles devoted to cotton, these being almost wholly in the south and southeast of the County of Lancashire. The looms (790,399) are mostly in the north and northeast portion of the country. All spindles and looms are within a comparatively small radius of Manchester, usually described as Cottonopolis, where preparations are now being made for the next world's cotton congress in June.

Division of Spindles

There is a fair division, geographically, of spindles devoted to fine and coarse spinning. For instance, Bolton and district is the chief fine-spinning center, with 7,455,523 spindles. Farnsworth and neighborhood, adjoining Bolton, has 1,560,212 spindles. Contiguous with this is Manchester district, in which fine-spinning mills predominate with 3,483,232 spindles. The principal coarse spinning center is Oldham and its environs with 17,329,876 spindles. Other spindles for fine, medium, and coarse counts spinning are scattered over the country.

As stated before, weaving is fairly well classified. The town of Burnley and villages immediately joining it take the lead with 109,940 looms, used mostly for the production of Indian cloths. Blackburn ranks next with 98,880 looms weaving shirtings, dhooties, and various classes of fabrics shipped to India. Nelson, close upon Burnley, has 61,000 looms. Preston, near Blackburn, has 71,636; Colne, only a mile, or so from Nelson, going in the direction of Burnley, claims 27,527 looms, and other small towns and villages, all surrounding Burnley and Blackburn, bring the total of looms to about 450,000 in this one congested area. These are largely engaged in producing cheaper goods for India and China, except Colne and Nelson, which weave cloths from dyed yarns. Preston gives us a class of finer and lighter fabrics, along with its neighboring town of Chorley (with 26,879 looms). Bolton having 23,316 looms, specializes in fine quiltings and fancy cotton dress goods, much of them made from its superior yarns.

Changes in Concerns

Last year 22 firms dropped out of existence, whilst seven new ones were established. Probably some of the decline in number was due to amalgamation and reflotations, which were numerous on account of mills having been sold at prices varying from three to ten times their pre-war value.

But the concentration of Lancashire's cotton industry, as shown by a return just made, is altogether remarkable. The 57,937,812 spinning spindles, 2,155,434 doubling spindles, and the 790,399 looms, controlled by 1959 firms, are located in a continuous chain of 240 towns and villages, ranging from the north along the east to the southeast of the county. The west of the Palatine is mostly engaged in agriculture and coal mining. And it may be added that the linked-up cotton towns on the eastern side are backed by a similar stream of places engaged in woolen and worsted spinning and weaving in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At the forthcoming world cotton congress arrangements are being made to give the delegates a run round this tightly compressed territory of spindles and looms, the extensive groups of mills being mostly arranged in valleys between green hills and bleak moors, where they are well sheltered, and abundantly supplied with water. The humid atmosphere of the vales and plains is particularly well adapted to Lancashire's supremacy in the production of fine cotton yarns and cloth.

Another difference between Lancashire and other countries is that she still relies on the advantages of mule-spinning, of which one of her sons was the inventor. Most other places in the world give preference to the later ring frame. For instance, of her total spindleage, there are not more than 10,000,000 ring spindles. The United States of America, with 36,000,000 spindles, has about 33,000,000 of them in ring frames.

Comparative Statistics

Recently Lancashire's position in the spindleage of the world was indicated in the statistical returns of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association as follows:

Country—	Estimated spinning spindles
Great Britain	58,692,410
United States of America	35,872,000
France	9,400,000
Germany	9,400,000
Italy	4,514,000
India	6,689,680
Japan	3,690,090

All other countries were (on July 31, 1920) under 2,000,000, bringing the world's total to 145,701,462 spindles spinning cotton yarns.

OIL SHARES FLABBY IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares on the stock exchange were flabby yesterday. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 7-16 and Mexican Eagle 6¼. The industrial department was spotty but stable in the main. Tightness in the monetary situation and the overnight debate in Parliament on the finance bill had an unfavorable effect on the gilt-edged section, which was soft. The foreign group was idle.

Home rails were quiet and mixed, with brokers awaiting the promised resumption of the negotiations to settle the strike of the British coal miners. Dollar descriptions were firmer, in sympathy with the New York exchange. Generally operations were small and the markets listless. Consols for money, 46⅞, Grand Trunk 4⅝; De Beers 9¾, Rand Mines 2¼, bar silver 33½d. per ounce, money 5½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 5⅝ per cent; three months bills 5 13-16@⅞ per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Mexican Petroleum, quarterly of 3% on common and 2% on preferred. Common is payable July 11 to stock of June 15 and preferred will be paid July 1 to stock of June 15.

Advance Rumley, quarterly of 1½%, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Walworth Manufacturing has taken no action on common dividend to be paid next month. Three months ago the common was reduced from 35 cents to 17½ cents a share. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% was declared on preferred, payable June 30 to stock of June 20.

North American Company, quarterly of 1¼%, payable July 1 to stock of June 16.

Detroit Edison, quarterly of 2%, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Fisher Body Ohio Company announce that dividend of $2 a share due April 1 on preferred will be paid to holders of May 31, being the quarterly dividend for January, February, and March, 1920. Payment of that dividend was suspended until it could be determined whether the common holders would accept or reject the common stock exchange proposal of the parent company, the Fisher Body Corporation of Detroit. This exchange was declared operative May 10.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England — The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows (last 000 omitted):

	May 26 '21	May 19 '21	May 27 '20
Circulation	£127,807	£128,194	£111,464
Public deposits	16,419	16,517	16,603
Private deposits	112,060	105,296	101,170
Govt securities	38,106	39,931	34,356
Other securities	89,139	81,010	81,716
Reserve	18,991	18,615	19,440
Bullion	128,349	128,360	112,455
Prop res to liab %	14.78	15.30	16.50
Bank rate %	6½	6½	7

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £304,302,000, compared with £307,214,000 last week. Amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,646,000, compared with £28,633,000 in the previous week.

Clearings through London banks for the week, £670,296,000, against £627,251,000 last week and £649,028,000 in this week last year.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois — The upward movement in the wheat market came to a stop yesterday, when May delivery closed at 1.68, a drop of 12 points from the previous day, while July declined from 1.32½ to 1.28. Corn receded slightly, with May at 60¾, July at 62¾ and September at 65¾. May rye 1.60b, July rye 1.22¼, September rye 1.06¾, May barley 66¾, July barley 65, May pork 17.45, July pork 17.45, May lard 9.22, July lard 9.52, September lard 9 85, May ribs 9.70, July ribs 9.72, September ribs 10.00.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thurs.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	$3.93¼	$3.94	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0848½	.0844¼	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0848½	.0844	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1732	.1797	.1930
Lire	.0536½	.0534	.1930
Guilders	.3607	.3510	.4020
German marks	.0162½	.0164¼	.2380
Canadian dollar	83¾	.832	....
Argentine pesos	.3295	.32875	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0540	.0540	.1930
Pesetas	.1325	.1338	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2230	.2245	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1535	.1550	.2680
Danish kroner	.1790	.1802	.2680

REQUIREMENTS FOR TRADE WITH BRAZIL

Permanent Capital Investments the Only Means of Obtaining Permanent Trade, Declares Chamber of Commerce Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Whether we can retain a fair share of the trade of Brazil depends entirely upon how our merchants and bankers consider and cater to the requirements there, and whether the United States is going to make permanent capital investments in South American countries," said John H. Allen, president of the American Foreign Banking Corporation and the newly elected president of the Brazilian-American Chamber of Commerce, commenting, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the recent address of the Brazilian Ambassador, Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, before the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The history of the development of the foreign trade of Germany and England in all foreign markets has clearly shown that permanent capital investment is the only way to secure permanent trade," he continued. "There should be developed in the United States a broad market for investment in foreign enterprises."

Balance of Trade

The part of the Ambassador's address which seemed to Mr. Allen to call for special comment was the statement that "trade from Brazil to the United States has not increased in anything like the same proportion as has trade from the United States to Brazil. This has produced a rate of exchange very unfavorable to Brazil. Our money has at the present time only about half the purchasing power in United States markets it had before the war. This fact, together with the resumption of exports from Europe, is necessarily leading to a large reduction in the amount of our purchases in the United States."

Commenting on this, Mr. Allen said: "In considering the rate of exchange in Brazil, it is not entirely correct to attribute the present low rate for the milreis entirely to the adverse balance of trade against Brazil, one very important contributing element to the depreciation of the milreis being the lack of a gold reserve. Argentina finds herself very much in the same position as Brazil as regards her balance of trade. The depreciation in the exchange value of the Argentine peso is far less than in the case of the milreis."

The Ambassador further said:

Trade Demands Markets

"The restoration of international trade cannot be accomplished unless nations can find markets. One great handicap from which your business men suffer in Brazil is the fact that their investment of capital is so insignificant as compared with the investments of their competitors. It must be observed that investment of capital carries with it much more than a return of dividends. When England, France and Belgium put their money into foreign enterprises, they obtain not only a return on the investment, but they secure large orders for materials and supplies of all kinds, thus developing their foreign trade. The people of the United States have never availed themselves as they should of this means of extending their political and commercial influence in South America. Even at the present time, when capital is so much more abundant in the United States than it is in Europe, it has been found more easy for Brazil to place loans in England than in the United States.

"If you wish to develop your trade with South America it seems to me that you must also observe the following points:

"First. Trade cannot be developed by correspondence. You must send your personal representatives.

"Second. You must give long periods of credit. It is obvious that American banking houses which demand cash against documents, or decline to extend a credit of more than 60 days, cannot compete successfully with houses giving credits of three or six months.

"Third. You must abandon your idea that South America is a place for selling goods which cannot be sold at home. You must endeavor to please the people.

"Fourth. Transportation charges for both passenger and freight must be greatly reduced.

"Fifth. If you wish to sell to us you must buy from us. It is important to remember this at the present time, when nations seem so generally to fear the competition of their neighbors and to be in the mood to adopt legislation which will not only shut out the products of other countries, but will inevitably produce retaliatory legislation. If there is to be a war of tariffs, international trade will perish."

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AMERICAN BRANCH FIRMS IN CANADA

There Are 650 in the Dominion, Including Some of the Most Profitably Operated Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — Statistics show that there are about 650 branches of American firms manufacturing in Canada, including some of the largest and most profitably operated industries in the Dominion. During 1920 50 American branch plants were started in Canada.

It is estimated that nearly $500,000,000 of United States capital has been invested in highly profitable Canadian manufacturing branches. Under the low manufacturing costs that prevail in the Montreal district, many branches of American firms are overcoming the former heavy handicaps of high duty, freight and exchange charges that were encountered when exporting goods to the Canadian market from the United States. During 1920 Canada bought more than a billion dollars of foreign goods, mostly from the United States. The wholesale cost of the manufactured imports is estimated to have been increased from 30 to 50 per cent over their factory selling prices owing to the heavy duty, freight and exchange charges. The increased cost to the consumer is even more. The Canadian buying public naturally will purchase Canadian-made goods when available, and it is pointed out that discerning manufacturers in the United States realize the exceptional possibilities which Canadian branch plants assure them.

With a Canadian factory an American firm not only will retain its valuable Canadian business but is certain to increase it with a higher margin of profit. A Canadian branch factory also permits the entry of many products to the United Kingdom and other large British markets upon more favorable terms than are granted to similar goods shipped from the United States.

Another important advantage is the 99 per cent rebate which is allowed on the paid duty on any materials brought into Canada which later are wrought into articles with Canadian labor and then exported.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Combined resources of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES

	May 25 1921	May 18 1921	May 23 1930
Gold reserves—			
Coin and ctfs	$279,261	$325,391	$167,135
Settlement fund	474,952	454,105	424,452
Gold with forgn agencies	....	....	111,530
Ttl held by bk	754,213	779,496	703,117
With F R agt	1,505,229	1,468,619	1,012,040
Redemp fund	133,506	140,791	137,946
Total gold res	2,393,947	2,378,906	1,953,103
Lgl ten silv, etc	165,285	170,228	139,393
Total reserves	2,558,232	2,549,134	2,092,496
Bills discounted—			
Sec by gov war oblig	793,951	774,869	1,447,962
All other	1,076,305	1,067,684	1,071,469
Bills bot in open market	87,128	81,667	418,600
Ttl bills on hand	1,957,394	1,924,220	2,938,031
U S Gov bonds	26,574	25,924	26,784
U S Vic notes	23	23	69
U S cert of ind—			
1-yr cer (Pittman Act)	233,375	234,875	259,375
Oth cer of ind	46,754	128,336	20,156
Ttl earn assets	2,263,120	2,313,978	3,244,425
Bank premises	23,396	23,192	12,668
5% redemp fund			
F R bk notes	11,174	11,476	11,862
Uncol items	510,175	580,270	746,077
All other res	13,663	12,430	6,812
Total res	5,379,760	5,490,480	6,114,340

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	102,173	102,116	94,000
Surplus fund	202,036	202,036	120,120
Reserv for gov franchise tax	35,271	34,014	....
Deposits—			
Government	17,323	15,632	36,433
Mem bk res ac	1,655,609	1,665,517	1,862,916
All other	33,024	35,493	91,037
Total deposits	1,705,956	1,716,642	1,980,386
F R notes in actual circul	2,734,804	2,767,415	3,107,021
F R notes net liability	144,834	147,766	179,185
Def avail items	424,929	491,004	561,244
All other liab	29,757	29,487	72,384
Total liabilities	5,379,760	5,490,480	6,114,340
Ratio of total res to dep and note liab comb	57.6%	56.8%	42.7%
Ratio of gold res to F R nts aft set aside 35% agst dep liability	71.7%	70.4%	47.1%

CRUDE OIL PRICE CUTS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency has announced a reduction of 25 cents a barrel in the price for Pennsylvania crude oil to $3 a barrel. The following new prices were announced for other grades: Corning $1.90, off 10 cents; Cabell $1.81, off 10 cents; Somerset $1.60, off 10 cents; Somerset light $1.80, off 15 cents.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The Rhodesia April gold output was 47,858 fine ounces, valued at £232,396, against 31,995 fine ounces and £134,852 value, respectively, in March.

HOPES OF FINANCIAL RELIEF FOR AUSTRIA

Commission of League of Nations Now Examining Proposals for Allocating Revenues as Security for Foreign Loans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—There are hopes that financial aid may be given to Austria by the financial commission of the League of Nations. Need for this help was emphasized by Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, last night at the annual dinner of the British Bankers Association in Fishmongers Hall, in a speech following a strong appeal by H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, to bankers to aid the rehabilitation of Austria, as essential to the peace of Europe, which also regulated British industrial atmosphere.

Mr. Norman struck an optimistic note considering present conditions. He said he had watched matters very carefully, and as far as he could see the position had improved, for there were fewer countries in distress than a year ago. Despite passing difficulties, he was more of an optimist today, than he had been at any time for years. They had their troubles at home and many abroad. They were told they were dependent on conditions abroad, but many troubles abroad were in course of settlement. He joined in Mr. Fisher's appeal for aid for Austria, and said that, if they could follow up the settlement with Germany by helping further east, particularly Austria, with the assistance of the League of Nations, they would be doing not only eastern Europe but themselves infinity of good.

The financial commission of the League of Nations intrusted with the project for the economic rehabilitation of Austria began yesterday the examination of the report of the commission of inquiry sent to Vienna in April and May. The commission commenced its analysis of the financial project contained in the note sent by Austria on May 9, T. A. Avenol, Sir Drummond Fraser and Mr. Gluckstadt were of the committee of inquiry.

The economies to be realized by Austria and the new sources of revenue to be raised to bring about, as soon as possible, the balancing of the budget were discussed, as well as the question of a delay of two years demanded by Austria during which necessary foreign aid should be available to allow of the importation of foodstuffs and coal. Guarantees, which Austria may give as security for loans, will include specific revenues.

All private real estate in Austria, it is proposed, would be charged with a mortgage representing 4 per cent of its pre-war value. Difficulties have arisen from the fact that the separation of Austria-Hungary's debts between the succession states has not yet been made by the Reparations Commission. Despite all its efforts the Austrian Government estimates there will be a deficit for the first year's budget to cover, which new foreign credits will be necessary. In its opinion an internal loan can be successfully floated only after the reestablishment of the confidence of the Austrian people in the value of the crown. Meanwhile Austria is ready to assure the raising of internal resources by a mortgage of 2 per cent of Austrian real estate, which according to information obtained by the commission of inquiry should amount to from 300,000,000 to 333,000,000 gold crowns.

The financial committee of the League of Nations has been informed that the French and British Governments are disposed to accept a delay of 20 years for suspension of liens on Austria arising from the St. Germain treaty. The committee suggested this period of postponement as one of the necessary conditions of success in any scheme for reestablishment of Austrian credit.

Examination of the Austrian Government's proposals was continued today, discussion being principally concerned with the project for a new bank of issue. A drafting committee has been appointed to draw up a preliminary report on general conclusions arrived at.

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NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Metropolitan District Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for rebuilding and repairing dolphins in Charles River Basin, Boston and Cambridge, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 3 o'clock P. M. of June 2, 1921. Proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $500.00. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 27 piles 45 ft. long; 12 piles 50 ft. long; 1000 ft. 1-inch steel cable. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained and plans may be seen at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street. A deposit of $5 will be required for copies of the above mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JOHN R. RABLIN, Chief Engineer.

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EDUCATIONAL

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia — When the Tzech nation, on October 28, 1918, took the control of their affairs into their own hands, they were confronted by the big task of reorganizing their country; among these tasks that of remodeling and developing the existing schools and educational institutions was not the easiest. And it must be candidly admitted that the work done within a period of little more than two years is a credit to the Tzecho-Slovak Ministry of Education and to all other parties concerned.

During the Austrian rule public education was not at all bad; there was compulsory school attendance and schools were numerous and good. As a matter of fact, the general standard of education was always very high in the countries of the Bohemian Crown (that is Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia), comparing favorably with that of the most advanced nations of the world. There are practically no illiterate persons within its ambit.

However, this unusually high level of general education was in many cases attained without any assistance from, and frequently in direct opposition to, the intentions of the Austrian Central Government. In places where Tzech was the native language of the majority of the population, there was little to be complained of. Quite a different state of affairs, however, prevailed where the Tzechs (Bohemia being essentially a bilingual country) were in fact, or were supposed to be, in the minority. The German municipal authorities, as a rule, steadfastly refused, with the secret or open connivance of the government, to provide for the education of Tzech children in their own native tongue. Thus Tzech children were driven, by various means fair and foul, into German schools where they were not only wholly unable to profit by the instruction, but were openly exposed to denationalizing influences. The work of private patriotic associations had to step in where the governmental and municipal associations failed to do their duty. These private associations grew in course of time to be a comprehensive national institution under the name of Matice Skolska. Though it had to rely exclusively on voluntary contributions, it managed, in course of time, to open and support several hundred elementary schools in places where there was danger of Germanization. Even a few secondary schools were established. The service which this patriotic association rendered to the national cause of the Tzech people is inestimable and immensurable.

On the other hand it was an axiom of the Austrian policy to open German schools wherever there was the slightest pretext for doing so. There were instances of German schools where the number of teachers was nearly as large as that of the pupils. Nevertheless, all these schools continued to be kept up at the expense of the taxpayers.

It has been one of the first duties of the Tzecho-Slovak Government to redress this unjustifiable state of things. In consequence, quite a number of German schools, which were nothing but a burden to the exchequer, were closed and an equally considerable number of Tzech schools opened, or reopened, as needed. The recent complaints of the Germans in Bohemia about being robbed of their schools ("strangling of German schools" has become a battle cry of German policy in Bohemia) is nothing but a gross misrepresentation of facts. The course the government is pursuing has been represented as if it struck at the roots of German civilization by cutting them off from elementary education, whereas, in spite of all changes already effected, the percentage of German schools in Tzecho-Slovakia is still greater than that of the Tzech.

As to secondary schools, few changes have taken place as yet, which, however, does not mean that such changes are not intended. On the contrary, a thorough revision of the whole school program is being instituted, tending mainly toward a thorough modernization of the methods of teaching which, in some respects, are not quite up to date. The most important change carried out up to the present is the restriction of religious instruction.

Great progress has been made in the development of universities and technical colleges. Up to 1918 there were in Prague a Tzech and a German university, and a Tzech and a German technical school. There were also Tzech and German technical schools in Brno (or Brünn), the capital of Moravia. The Tzech university (opened 1881) was constantly overcrowded, and the Tzechs for many years endeavored to establish a second university in Brno, partly to diminish the number of students in Prague, and partly to give the numerous young Tzech scholars, who failed to obtain professorships at the one existing university, some chance of finding adequate opportunity to continue their researches elsewhere. This intention, however, met with the most violent opposition from the Germans, who did all in their power to thwart the establishment of a great Tzech intellectual center in Moravia. During the last 20 years the question of the foundation of the university of Brno has been one of the chief bones of contention between the two antagonistic nations. And, as a matter of fact, it was only after the establishment of the Republic that this long-cherished plan of the Tzech nation could be realized. The newly founded university was named after the first president of the Republic — Masarykova Universita. Owing, however, mainly to the lack of a suitable accommodation, only two faculties have been established up to the present. The faculty of philosophy, for which a staff of professors has already been appointed, will be opened in the autumn.

A third university, which at present is limited, has been opened in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia. It bears the name of the great pedagogue Komensky or Comenius (Komenského Universita), and brings us to the most difficult problem with which the Ministry of Education had to grapple, that of Slovakia.

Under the Magyar rule the Slovaks, who are of the same race as the Tzechs, and speak the same language, only differing in dialect, were completely deprived of any education in their own tongue. The language of all schools was Magyar; and Magyar, or magyarized Slovaks, were teachers and professors. Thus it came about that the great majority of the Slovak people could not so much as even read or write in their own native tongue, and when the Republic set about the task of supplying the Slovaks with a national school system of their own, it had almost no Slovak teachers available, to help it along with its task. Nearly all that was required in the way of an elementary and secondary school staff had to be supplied by Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The drain on the intellectual classes of these countries was exceptionally severe. That these seemingly insurmountable difficulties should have been successfully overcome (the educational needs of a country of over 3,000,000 people had to be met) is really one of the greatest achievements of the new Republic. Slovakia has now a fully developed system of elementary education, an adequate number of secondary and professional (industrial and commercial) schools, and a university, so that the needs of the country may be said to be amply provided for.

Among other educational institutions established within the last two years, is a high school of commerce in Prague, the necessity for which is shown by the fact that upwards of 2000 students have matriculated during the first year.

AN INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

Of University Women

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The International Federation of University Women was created by a few women who not only had the vision to foresee what a power for the peace and happiness of the world such a league of educated women might become, but also the understanding to realize that there was already a large potential membership in existence. It was right and proper that the universities should provide many students engaged upon the business of reconstructing the world on a saner and broader basis, and it was not surprising that one of the most definite and vital of the plans produced should have been provided by the women of the universities, and that a great mass of trained and educated women should be ready to unite in the work of furthering international friendship upon the lines laid down by the founders of the federation.

The direction of those lines was determined in 1918, when two women members of a British universities' mission to America, had the opportunity of meeting a number of distinguished and representative American women and of discussing with them those plans for the development of a university "entente" which were the main objects of the mission. The two Englishwomen, Professor Caroline Spurgeon of the University of London, and Miss Rose Sidgwick of the University of Birmingham, quickly realized the importance of establishing a closer connection between the universities of the countries on the two sides of the Atlantic Ocean. "I know," said Professor Spurgeon in a subsequent address, "what going to America did for me. It opened to me the vision of a new world, it was the most stimulating, inspiring and wonderful experience possible." She and Miss Sidgwick agreed that there ought to be a great development of a system of interchange between the universities, interchange of students and of lecturers.

They found the university women of America eagerly responsive. They had already discussed the possibility of an international league of university women—the idea had been put forward two years previously by President Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College—and they revived the scheme with the active cooperation of the two English visitors. The league they proposed was not to stop at promoting Anglo-American or English-speaking reciprocity. It was to be a league embracing the educated women of the whole world, and it was to have definite social as well as academic functions. The promotion of scholarships and exchange lectureships would of course be a prominent part of its practical policy, but scarcely less important would be the establishment of clubhouses in all the centers of university life where university women of any nation could be sure of a welcome and of help and introductions to the kind of people they would like to meet. There was already a large representative association of college women, the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, in America, with clubhouses and social activities of its own, which was ready to take its place as a member of a much wider and international organization.

There was a corresponding body in England, the British Federation of University Women, and to this body Professor Spurgeon brought a proposal that it should cooperate with America in founding an international federation. It was a striking testimony to the value of Miss Sidgwick's work that within a few months of her departure her American friends had raised as a tribute to her memory the Rose Sidgwick Fellowship to be administered by the international federation which she was so ready to establish. This fellowship provides annually for a British woman graduate to go for a year to an American university or college. Two Fellows have already been sent and a third, for 1921-22, is to be selected at once.

There can be no better testimony of the value of this kind of fellowship than the experience of the present Fellow, Miss Rose Bracher, who went to the University of Wisconsin. She writes: "I should like to emphasize, now that I can from personal experience, how much greater the educational value of time spent in a foreign university is than one realizes or can imagine before coming. There are opportunities of doing so many things, of exchanging ideas with American students, of discussing the affairs of the world with people of all nationalities, of seeing one's own country as others see it, of observing the economic and industrial relations in America, of studying the methods of education—all this—besides gaining knowledge and a fresh outlook on one's own particular field of study. One cannot be long in a position like this without feeling far more keenly than before the importance of the Anglo-American friendship."

To promote not only Anglo-American but international friendship the two associations of university women, the British and the American, joined together, to found the International Federation. Representatives of 13 other nations came to the first conference, held in London in 1920, when Lord Grey of Falloden spoke to a meeting of several hundred people of the work which might be accomplished by the federation. That work—international friendship, internationalism in learning and knowledge, and a general enrichment of the processes of education—is being steadily carried forward. In ten countries national associations of university women have been formed in order to join the women of Great Britain and America.

In other countries societies which were already in existence have applied for membership in the international federation. Under the stimulus of the ideal of international friendship active steps are being taken to increase the number of scholarships and fellowships available for study abroad. Some of the British women's colleges are raising funds for international fellowships, others are providing for foreign students to come to Great Britain.

Similar work is being done in other countries, notably in America and Canada. A clubhouse is being organized in Paris by the American women; club privileges in London are available for foreign university women; committees of hospitality have been appointed in many European centers, in Australia, in India and in the United States. Much has been done, but more remains to be done. Funds are needed for the development of its plans—each scholarship costs £300 a year at the least. A matinée in aid of the scholarships fund is to be held in London in June.

The secretary (66 Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, London, W. C. 1) will be glad to give any further information needed.

EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Though the basic idea underlying the American public-school system is equality of cost and equality of opportunity, yet in the states of which Missouri is the type there is equality neither in support nor in opportunity, says Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education. After going into the facts more or less in detail, as pertaining to Missouri, the Commissioner goes on to say:

"When the people of some districts pay school taxes at a rate 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100 times higher than the rate which people in other districts of the same county pay there can be no semblance of equality of burden. The report from which these figures are taken shows one district paying at the rate of one-tenth of 1 mill, while another district of the State is paying at the rate of 26 mills. A man of considerable wealth and having no children and therefore paying school taxes solely for the common good may be paying at the rate of 20 mills or more, while another such man in another district may be paying at the rate of 1 mill or less. In another district a man having a half dozen children in the school may be paying no school tax at all."

The length of the school term differs in the various districts of Missouri to the extent of five months. For the support of education the State is not taxed equitably. Mr. Claxton then points to consolidation of rural schools as the most obvious remedy and recommends that the State pay a larger proportion of the total cost of schools and that a minimum term of eight months be established.

Three institutes and demonstrations were provided this spring for Wisconsin Indian reservations by the State College of Agriculture. Programs were arranged for the Menominee, Stockbridge and Sawyer reservations. The superintendent of the Hayward Indian School aided in the plans, which included talks on land clearing, the best crops to grow, feeding the dairy cow, care of poultry, summer cash crops and other similar subjects.

UNDERGRADUATE ENGLISH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As nearly as it is now remembered, it was the professor of biology who began the discussion. Because he is a man of few and well-chosen words, he always has an attentive audience at the meetings of our faculty club. Being a gentleman of the old school as well as a natural scientist of the new, his opinions are likely to be both liberal and clear-cut, gentle and vigorous. One loves the man while he admires the scholar.

"Far be it from me to bring any railing accusation against any one of our departments," said he, gazing impersonally at the blazing fireplace, "but it does seem to me that while we put forth every year more effort to raise the standards of undergraduate English, those standards steadily decline. What can be the reason for this inverse relation between effort and results? Can Carlyle be right in his theory that we do things badly in proportion as we pay special attention to them?"

"Something in that," said the professor of philosophy. "Take walking on a rail, for example. Soon as you begin to think how well you are doing it, you fall off. Listen to the birds, and you can walk it a mile."

"Thanks for the illustration," was the reply. "Perhaps that's chiefly what's wrong with college English. We make our students too conscious of language when they should be thinking of what they have to say. Is that why we really get less mastery of expression, for all our required courses in composition, than they get in the universities of England and France, where no such courses are taught?"

"I question the fact," broke in the classics man. "For one thing, the schools of Europe have their courses in composition. To be sure, they are designed chiefly to teach boys how to write Latin, but what better way has ever been devised of teaching them to write English? It was Milton's way. And so, if you want to know what is wrong with college English in America, look to your courses in Latin and Greek. So long as England keeps ahead of us in teaching the classics, they will keep ahead in writing English, and talking it, as well."

"And there's an assumption which I question," said he of economics. "Why are we so sure that the English and French are ahead of us? Granted that they write better English and French than we do, but can they beat us writing American? That is, I mean, aren't our college men writing up fairly well to a standard of their own which we older men, trained on Virgil and Tennyson, hardly recognize?"

It was just here that the professor of English began, rather explosively, like a man who has held himself in check as long as possible.

"So far as I have observed," said he, "there is no department of the American language in any reputable university. It would be safe to prophesy that there never will be, for the reason that the thing itself doesn't exist. People have snapped up the phrase 'American language' from a certain recent book, thinking that it may cover and apologize for their own speech deficiencies. But as a matter of fact, bad English will never constitute good American. At least, I hope it won't.

"Now for this question with which we began: what is wrong with our undergraduate use of English, and why is it growing worse despite all our efforts. Naturally, I can't even appear indifferent to such questions. For one thing, although you have all spoken with great courtesy, it is clear that you think the whole burden falls upon me. I shall not stop to make any counter-accusations by saying that the knowledge of Latin or of economics shown by my students in their written work leaves much to be desired. Such a method of defense might be successful but it would be disingenuous. And besides, I don't wish to defend myself.

"I know and admit that the use of English by American undergraduates is very far from satisfactory. Probably no one here knows the fact better than I do. I think, furthermore, that the standard of expression is far lower in the colleges and universities of America than it is in England or France. It seems to me that the standard has declined somewhat since I was in college—but of such things we can never be quite sure.

"There we have the facts, then, freely if not cheerfully admitted. Next, what is the cause? Some would cast the entire blame upon the public schools, but that only throws the problem farther back. Others attribute the bad English of college men to the poorer newspapers—until they discover that college men seldom read newspapers of any sort. Still others drag in 'our materialistic age'—that always convenient deus ex machina. My friend of the Greek department connects indissolubly the two facts that college men are writing poorer and poorer English and the fact that they are taking less and less Greek. And I think there must be some sort of connection."

"Well, but what is your own opinion?" said some one. "Let's come to the point."

"All in good time," replied the professor of English with the air of a man who knows he has the floor. "I am coming to my own opinion at once. There is a common feeling that the whole matter of verbal expression of thought is a matter for the English department alone to attend to. If a boy splits the infinitive, it is chalked up against us. If he mispronounces technical terms, we are likely to get the blame. Of course I don't mean that you gentlemen are so inconsiderate. I refer to the situation in neighboring colleges.

"Now it should be clear that the English department has no such responsibility, sole and complete, for instruction in written and oral expression as the department of biology, let us say, has for that in its field. The student does not bring his biology into the English class room for inspection, but he does take his English—or whatever takes the place of it—into the biological laboratory. This lays upon the professor of biology a certain responsibility. And if he sees that knowledge and its adequate expression cannot be separated, he will not throw the entire weight of responsibility upon the English department. He will see that every man in the faculty must be, from time to time, a teacher of expression.

"As things go at present, it is quite natural for the freshman, when he leaves the English class room, to cast aside all concern about commas and dangling participles. They are mere 'English,' for which he hopes to get separate credit. In the history class he is concerned with facts, and so he writes and speaks as he pleases. It is this separation of expression from thought and from knowledge that defeats all our efforts to improve undergraduate English."

"What would you suggest as a practical corrective," said the professor of biology.

"I can put my suggestion into one word, and that word is 'cooperation.' We shall succeed in this task if we do it together. If you all leave it to me and my department, we shall fail. It is folly to expect that one course in the freshman year will uproot all the weeds of faulty speech and sow the seed of excellent expression which will go on blossoming throughout the student's later life. Only steady and concerted effort on the part of the entire faculty can have any chance of doing that. We must first learn ourselves and then teach our students that true knowledge and clear expression are one. We shall get satisfactory speech and writing from our undergraduates only when in every class room, whatever the subject taught in it, accuracy, correctness—yes, and even grace—of expression are demanded of all students at all times in all their written and oral work."

MEXICO'S LITERACY CAMPAIGN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, California—"The campaign against illiteracy, begun early in the term of President de la Huerta, is bringing some practical results, in spite of indifference and suspicion on the part of the analphabets," said Dr. Herbert I. Priestley, associate professor of Mexican history at the University of California, in a recent interview. "In July, 1920, the campaign was taken up seriously upon the initiative of Rector José Vasconcelos of the National University, who reports on the work in a recent number of the university bulletin. His plan was to organize and enthuse a great body of honorary professors, who should carry on the work of rudimentary instruction among the adult illiterates throughout the country.

"Since the first steps were taken, over fifteen hundred such teachers have enrolled for duty. On the average, they have been teaching 10 pupils apiece. Probably a total of 1000 of them have been doing genuinely active work. That is to say, some ten thousand illiterates have been induced to undertake self-improvement under the guidance of their more fortunate fellows. The volunteer teachers serve gratuitously, working under a certificate granted by the university, which is at the head of the national educational system. Some others, with no credentials at all, have also taken up the work.

"This confidence in the efficacy of education is the result of observation and an article of political faith. The campaign is not undertaken in pure idealism, merely to develop capacity for enjoyment for the elevation of the individual. It is based on the philosophy that a nation to be strong must be enlightened, and it is strength that is sought. Strong neighboring nations must be made to keep hands off by raising the national intelligence. It is a first-line defense.

"Señor Vasconcelos, while an idealist and in some sense a theorist, has pointed out to his campaigners that they must inculcate not only knowledge, intellectuality, but the more difficult virtues which are the groundwork of all true education. He touches with firm hand that which, in the opinion of many friendly critics and observers, lies at the heart of ineffectiveness in Mexico. That is the lack of integrity, public and private. He says:

"'We must teach honesty toward ourselves, this being the basis of social honesty. Our frequent violation of the truth, sometimes through courtesy, sometimes through fear, or again from the simple habit of lying, keeps us ignorant of the power of sincerity. Truth and work must be our educational goal.'

"He thinks that the ideal of service, to borrow a Saxon phrase, inculcated by these volunteer professors, will finally succeed in crushing out hatreds, strengthening the bonds of sympathy, and bringing about a return of general good humor. 'Keep your smile,' he advises them, 'in the presence of your fellowmen, and reserve your indignation for injustice alone. Teach how to read and how to smile.' The advice will not be lost on those who understand the apathy of the Mexican Indian.

"This volunteer work has been undertaken without much material equipment, and without any great wave of popular enthusiasm to encourage it. One teacher has a group of stevedores whom he instructs for an hour in the morning, at noon, and on holidays. Attendance is usually for an hour at a time. Sometimes the regularly established schools show scant sympathy with the movement. Sometimes the peons of great haciendas like La Gaviota have a minute group of three or four pupils. A few classes contain from 40 to 60 pupils, but the vast majority have a bare half dozen or less. One teacher, a veritable missionary, lends incentive to attendance by judicious distribution of fruits and ices. Another, a house-mistress, is teaching her serving girl, 'who already knows how to read, and is beginning to write.' A normal school girl is teaching factory hands reading, writing, mental arithmetic and sanitation.

"Often indifference, suspicion even, have made the work difficult. Sometimes teachers find it advisable not to attempt to form a class roll; the pupils, who are mostly adults, suspect that some ulterior motive lurks in the venture. Others find laborers quite out of sympathy. They offer the pretext that the day is Sunday, the day of rest; others say that they are now grown up, or that their masters will not permit them. They also think that our efforts must have some political end or some purpose contrary to their religion.

"This forcing of the gospel of literacy upon the masses is an earnest of Señor Vasconcelos' faith in his apostolate to the proletariat. He believes that salvation is to come to Mexico by working from the ground up instead of from the top down, as was the theory of the educators of the days of Don Porfirio. 'It has been observed,' he says, 'that when this university has made a sincere effort to get into close touch with the lower classes, they have responded at once and with enthusiasm. The university expects to count more and more upon the support of the laboring classes; in them it seeks not only life force, but inspiration to progress. In matters of education, culture, and art, the inspiration of the workers is much more efficacious than the applause or the satisfaction of the well-to-do, who are the more inclined to vanity, forgetting the fundamental motives of human conduct. This university proposes to heed the interests of the proletariat by giving it the education which will increase wages and raise the general level of welfare. It wants to get away from the old methods, which trained for the professions only, and which kept the members of the professions in alliance with the powerful, seeking nothing but personal influence and favor.'

"The position of the rector of the university as head of the national educational system gives to his words a particular gravity. He is thus able, in directing himself to the teachers throughout the country, to urge them to ally themselves actively with the laboring men's syndicates, to make common cause with them for the welfare of the masses. What the effect of his teachings will be is a subject of profound interest. If his ideals of truth, honesty, morality, industry, and self-reliance are kept free from rancors and class hatreds, his apostolate will be a successful one."

A WEEK IN INTEREST OF EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, England—Northampton has recently been the scene of a venture unique in British educational annals. For a whole week all the public activities centered round the cause of education.

The idea of this celebration emanated from the teachers of the town and shire, and it was eagerly taken up by the education authorities, the education officers, the Board of Education inspectors, and the Workers Educational Association. The schools were open in the mornings for inspection by the many visitors who came to the town, but were closed in the afternoons so that the rest of each day might be devoted to the various functions as arranged.

The program for the week was so planned as to bring into prominence every aspect of educational activity. An exhibition of scholars' work attracted much attention and was the occasion of admiring surprise on the part of people whose acquaintance with the work of the schools had not been renewed since their own childhood days.

Great interest was displayed in a singing demonstration conducted by Mr. J. Bates. Illustrating his lecture with choral pieces performed by a choir of selected boys and girls from the secondary school, Mr. Bates evoked much commendation for the purity of their tone and enunciation. He teaches pronunciation phonetically.

At an entertainment in the local theater the house was packed from stalls to gallery with an enthusiastic audience of parents and friends. The youngest pupils opened the proceeding with an elaborate series of procession games. The older children gave a display of Morris dancing and gymnastics. The dramatic element was provided by the senior girls who acted "Robin Hood and the Tanner," and the senior boys who gave a representation from "Julius Cæsar."

In addition to these displays of the actual work of the schools, there were several meetings addressed by educationists of note. Miss Pennythorne, organizing secretary of the Parents National Education Union, in delivering a lecture on "A Liberal Education" stated that there are now 14,000 children working according to the syllabus of the union and the speaker urged teachers not to stand between the pupils and the subject matter of education. Children should not be kept back from anything because they do not understand the letter, when they understand the fundamental idea.

EDUCATION NOTES

The Association of Technical Institutions in England is recommending more efficient development of post-secondary education in technical institutions. One of the chief recommendations is that the country should be mapped out, as authorized by the act of 1918, into areas corresponding to the spheres of the various universities, and that each technical institution in an area should be linked with the university for that area. All work of university standard by matriculated students of the institution should be allowed to count for degree purposes, and other awards of diplomas and certificates should be placed upon a uniform basis. It is further recommended that a single administrative body for the administration and finance of higher technical education be formed in each province, with representation from the university, together with representation of employers and workpeople. Technical institutions should become central institutions covering a wide area for their own special work. Furthermore, 75 per cent of all costs, including repayment of principal and interest on loans, should be met from national sources, and 25 per cent by local education authorities within the various provinces.

The annual report of the English National Union of Teachers places on record the fact that the relations between the local education authorities and teachers are of a cordial and harmonious nature. In connection with the work of the Burnham Joint Committee the report states "the executive have reason to know that the local education authorities' panel has worked with their own panel in accord and mutual endeavor for the improvement of the status and the remuneration of teachers, and in this committee an organization exists already powerful and prospectively potential for the educational benefit of the nation." The report notes further that the attitude of some authorities has undergone a marked change in the matter of teacher representation on local education committees. There is an increase of 53 in the number of such representatives, bringing the total number of direct representatives of the profession on education authorities up to 454. Of this number 332 are members of the union.

A successful effort in the direction of developing musical taste and appreciation amongst school children has been made in connection with the Ivydale-Road Council School in London, by the organist and choirmaster of a neighboring church, who has given a series of weekly pianoforte recitals during the past 12 months. In describing the experiment the organist states that the programs are kept by the head teacher, and the music is suited to the grasp of both the lower and upper children.

The proposition that students should study, upheld by Reed College, Portland, Oregon, under the presidency of Dr. W. T. Foster, will receive continued emphasis, according to Dr. Richard F. Scholz, who recently assumed the presidency. "Intellectual preparedness is the paramount issue of the day," declared Dr. Scholz in his first presidential message, and "contemporary-mindedness" is a quality which must be developed in American students, he continued. Among the curricular innovations which he proposed is a freshman course in the history of civilization, to serve as a background for all later specialization. Dr. Scholz comes to Reed with a wide experience in American and European universities as a student and professor. He was Wisconsin's first Rhodes scholar, and later taught at Harvard and the universities of Wisconsin, California and Washington. He conducted research work on the Near East problem for the commission on public information during the war and was invited to attend the Peace Conference. At present Dr. Scholz is editor of the Pacific Review.

A unique course has been provided for at the University of Pennsylvania through the founding of a chair for instruction in "the science of painting and the care, preservation and restoration of paintings." Carel F. L. de Wild of New York, well known as a restorer of old masters and as an expert on the technical aspects of painting, has accepted the chair and will take up his duties next September. The course, occupying two years, is designed to select and equip specialists, and to give to those who desire to become art museum curators a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the restorer's craft. This craft has come into a positive and growing demand in the United States, with the growth of collections of paintings, both public and private, and the necessity of expert knowledge in their care and restoration.

Automotive transportation has been added to the regular course in industrial engineering at New York University. It is to have more to do with the application of the motor truck than the mechanics of it. The course is understood to be the first of its kind to be given in connection with industrial study and will include the following lectures: the future of the motor truck, motor truck operating costs, motor truck versus railroads, trailers and semi-trailers, special bodies, loading and unloading devices, scheduling, routine and dispatching, maintenance and garaging, hiring, training and retaining drivers.

Two women must be appointed to the State Board of Education of New Jersey, in accordance with the provision of a law recently enacted. The membership of the board was increased from eight to 10 to permit their appointment.

THE HOME FORUM

Prince Borghese in Belgium

In his book describing the motor trip of Prince Borghese and companions from Pekin to Paris in 1907, Luigi Barzini relates amusing details of the travelers' experiences at the close of the journey:

"The news of our passing has been spread by the telegraph over all the country we are crossing. In some small towns the masters have brought their school children on the road in a line, to see this car which has come from Pekin—an excellent incentive to the study of geography. The children cheer us with clear, bright voices. Rows of fair-headed little schoolgirls clap their hands enthusiastically.

"At five o'clock we enter the suburbs of Aix-la-Chapelle. When we stop before a café the crowd gather round us and shout Vivas and good wishes. We find another guide full of good intentions, but he too mistakes the way and leads us toward Bruxelles. We notice it and leave him alone, directing ourselves towards Liége. We are now swiftly approaching the frontier.

"And now we come to the confines, an unpretentious sort of confine, with no chain. We should scarcely notice it were it not for a modest signpost, which indicates the limits of German jurisdiction. The Custom House is at some distance from the road, and it takes us half an hour to find it.

"Our entrance into Belgium has the popularity of a joke. Here for once the telegraph has not announced our arrival. The way we are to follow is not known. To those who meet us we are simply three very odd-looking creatures upon a most extraordinary motor car. Our black and dusty countenances and our ragged clothes appear exceedingly grotesque. At Verviers a portly woman, sitting outside her shop, exclaims on seeing us—

"'Oh, les laids!'

"Shortly after, also, a cart driver exclaims convincedly—

"'Oh, les laids!'

"And he stops his cart to see us better.

"It feels almost as if the cry were being passed along as a new kind of welcome. It spreads; on all sides we hear voices saying—

"'Oh, les laids!'

"We do not doubt for a moment that the exclamation is profoundly sincere. All stopped to look at us, and laugh as if they were beholding the most comical carnival masque. There must be something singularly humorous in contrast between our looks and our means of locomotion: no doubt we look like three beggars riding in the King's car.

"The children run after us: they can easily follow us, because here cities and villages are so frequent that we are scarcely for a moment out of the line of houses, and there are numerous placards up, enjoining motorists to drive slowly.

"At a certain point a policeman, whose suspicions have been aroused by our strange appearance, stops us and looks at us severely. An exquisite bit of dialogue ensues between Prince Borghese and him—

"'Who are you?' he asks the Prince, who is at the wheel.

"'I am Prince Scipione Borghese,' replies the Prince with deference.

"The policeman, who has not the slightest doubt that he is being made fun of, puts on a terrible frown and thunders—

"'You? you—a Prince—you?'

"Prince Borghese makes a gesture, as if to say, 'Alas! I cannot help it!'

"'It is not true!' continues the policeman with great energy. 'You are a Belgian chauffeur—I know you!'

"He knew us, too—like the old lady with the hen!

"'I know you—do you understand? And I will immediately summon you for excess of speed. You know the regulations—eight miles an hour,' and he pulls out his notebook, licks the point of his pencil, and commands—

"'Your name and address?'

"Prince Borghese, quite calm, replies—

"'Prince Scipione Borghese; address: Palace Borghese, Rome.'

"'What! again? Assez de plaisanteries. Show me your papers.'

"The papers are taken out and shown. The policeman examines them and exclaims with a deeper frown than ever—

"'They are not yours. You are a chauffeur. Why pretend to be a Prince? . . . in that get up! Are you ashamed to be a chauffeur? Chacun gagne son pain comme il peut. Where do you come from?'

"'From Pekin.'

"'From . . . Pekin . . . Borghese . . . Ah!'

"The policeman's face is illumined by a ray of intelligence. He remembers now: he understands. He falls into an attitude of deep regret. He passes from severity to deference, salutes and says obsequiously: 'Passez, Monseigneur, bon voyage.'

"Half an hour later we enter Liége, just as the street lamps are being lighted."

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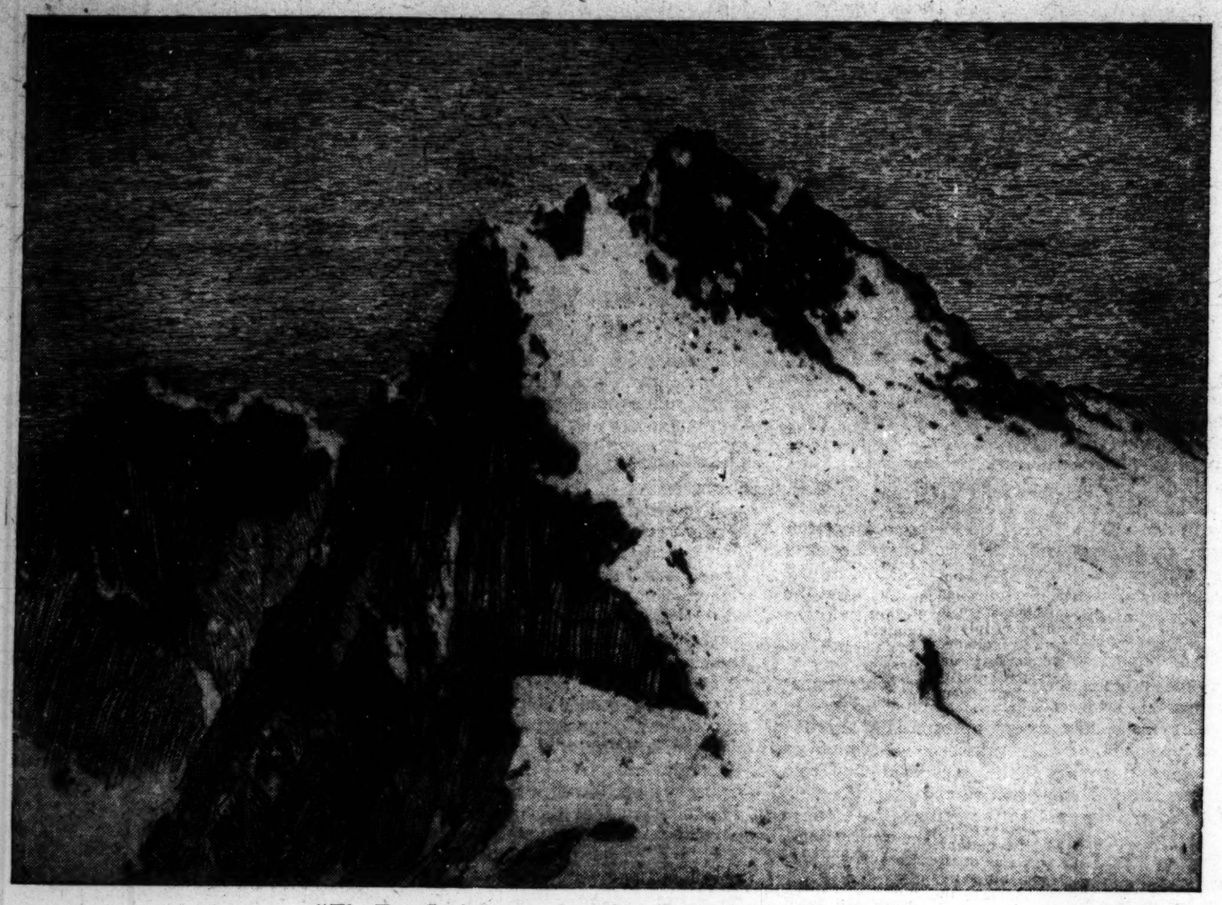

"The Two Peaks," from the etching by Stanley W. Woodward

Pont Aven in Brittany

We had of course heard a great deal of Pont Aven, of the beauty of its situation, its cosmopolitan colony of artists, and the comforts of the famous hotel under the motherly care of Mademoiselle Julia; so that when at last, quite late in the day, we alighted from our tardy train, we were full of happy anticipation. It must be owned, however, we were at first just a little disappointed; for though the village is certainly pretty, built as it is on either side of a picturesque stream, there is nothing exceptional about it, and the scenery in which it is set is excelled in romantic beauty by many districts in Devon and Cornwall. Nevertheless we had not been at Pont Aven long before we ourselves fell under its subtle spell, and, although we had intended to stop but a day or two, we found it difficult to leave it at the end of a week. We made friends later with some artists who told us they had come for a summer's work and remained for years. "We feel at home here, you see," they said, "and live our own lives independently of the people, who, though of course they profit by the influx of foreigners from over seas, are not otherwise in the least affected by it; so that the local colouring is retained as it would scarcely be elsewhere under similar conditions."

It was market day when we arrived at Pont Aven, and the scene presented was, of course, full of animation and primitive charm, but there was nothing at all distinctive about the wares spread out for sale in the booths, though in the crowds gathered about them American ladies in dainty dresses and hats fresh from Paris and artists of both sexes in more or less æsthetic and eccentric array, rubbed shoulders with peasants in ancient blouses and women in the traditional Breton costumes. . . .

No, it is not in the market place, not on the riverside road leading to the sea, where the spray from the far-famed water-mills cools the air, not even in the great Hôtel Julia, where delightful society may be enjoyed in surroundings of true refinement, but in the narrow water-washed alleys where the women, with their children beside them, ply their washing beetles close to their own doorsteps; in the shady lanes leading to the Bois d'Amour, where ancient crones sit spinning or knitting outside their low dark cottages, and in the Bois itself, with its tender grey-green colouring, its moss-grown boulders by the waterside, its picturesque weir, where at eventide the village boys bathe, looking like young Apollos as they disport themselves in the sun-flecked foam, that the secret of the fascination of Pont Aven is revealed. Those who once enter that magic wood, will find themselves involuntarily wending their way thither day after day, their enjoyment of it ever increasing, an enjoyment unspoiled by the presence of the many artists and their models, who, absorbed in their work, take no notice of the passers-by and seem part and parcel of the peaceful scene. . . .

We had been at the Hôtel Julia for two days, revelling in the comfort of our big studio bedroom, the cool saloon and the beautiful garden, and already, thanks to the cordial welcome given to us by our fellow-guests, feeling like habitués of the place, before we made acquaintance with its presiding genius. I amused myself with trying to identify her without help, and after making several wrong guesses, I had decided that she was a certain noble-looking old lady with snow-white hair, who always had a little court about her, and when this, too, was found to be a mistake, I resolved to get some one to point her out to me. That same evening, however, the mystery was solved, for when table d'hôte was going on, and the great salle-à-manger was so full that the powers of the girls in attendance were taxed to the uttermost, a very tall broad-shouldered peasant woman in a shabby black dress, holding a great knife in her hand, suddenly appeared, made her way to the lift—which, by the way, is fitted up in a beautiful old Breton lit clos—and at once took the command. Several of the gentlemen near the door rose and bowed as she came in, and I felt sure this must really be the far-famed Mlle. Julia. I was right, and the next morning I was fortunate enough to get a little chat with her, as she sat beneath the trees outside the hotel, stringing beans and acknowledging with a friendly nod the respectful salutations of the guests as they passed to and fro. She was ready enough to confide in me, told me how she had begun life as a waitress in the very hotel she now owns. . . . she got on so well, that in the end she was able not only to build on to the original hotel, but to supplement it with no less than the three annexes—the one we were in, the one upon the hill, and the one at Port Manech, at the month of the river, and collar and all, and was escorted round the galleries on varnishing day by her friends, as if she had been a queen at least—little dreaming that her simple dignity and total absence of self-consciousness really made her one of the most appreciated of the many notable personages at that most characteristic gathering.—"Picturesque Brittany," Mrs. Arthur G. Bell.

When That the Monthe of May Is Comen

And as for me, though that I konne but lyte,
On boke for to rede I me delyte,
And to hem yive I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have hem in reverence
So hertely, that ther is game noon,
That fro my bokes maketh me to goon,
But yt be seldome on the holy day.
Save, certeynly, when that the monthe of May
Is comen, and that I here the foules synge,
And that the floures gynnen for to sprynge,
Farewel my boke, and my devocion.

—Chaucer.

A Lanier Poem for the Centennial

[Sidney Lanier to Mr. Gibson Peacock]
66 Centre Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 18, 1876

For several weeks past all my minutes have been the property of others, and I have in vain tried to appropriate a little one to you.

The enclosed will show you partly what I have been doing. I am not at liberty to mention the matter; but you will keep it until the interdict against publicity is removed. The Centennial Commission has invited me to write a poem which shall serve as the text for a Cantata (the music to be by Dudley Buck, of New York) to be sung at the opening of the Exhibition, under Thomas' direction. All this is to be kept secret.

I've written the enclosed. Necessarily I had to think out the musical conceptions as well as the poem, and I have briefly indicated these along the margin of each movement. I have tried to make the whole as simple and as candid as a melody of Beethoven's; at the same time expressing the largest ideas possible, and expressing them in such a way as could not be offensive to any modern soul. I particularly hope you'll like the Angel's Song, where I have endeavored to convey, in one line each, the philosophies of Art, of Power, of Government, of Faith, and of Social Life. Of course, I shall not expect that this will instantly appeal to tastes peppered and salted by Swinburne and that ilk; but one cannot forget Beethoven, and somehow all my inspirations came in these large and artless forms, in simple Saxon words, in unpretentious and purely intellectual conceptions; while nevertheless I felt, all through, the necessity of making a genuine song—and not a rhymed set of good adages—out of it. I adopted the trochees of the first movement because they compel a measured, sober, and meditative movement of the mind; and because, too, they are not the genius of our language. When the trochees cease and the land emerges as a distinct unity, then I fall into our native iambics.

I am very anxious you should think it worthy. If your Maria shall like it, I shall not feel any fear about it.—From the Letters of Sidney Lanier.

Peaks Rising Above the Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since Ruskin says that "mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery," it is almost a necessity for the traveller who tells his wanderings to begin with the first mountain he saw and end with the last, if he would claim to know the beauties of the outdoors. One traveller may have seen his first mountain at sunset, in the form of a great pink razorback shooting up from the barren floor of a desert, and his latest a peak of everlasting snow sweeping up four miles from an immense valley. Another, a dweller in a port of the sea, may not have caught a glimpse of majesty until, in mid-Atlantic, he came upon the Azores and Mt. Pico there playing hide and seek with the mist, and peering down through fogholes to spice this, his first sight of a mountain.

Yet, it is not necessary to travel in order to see the first and last mountains. For a Japanese, the enjoyment of mountains may begin and end with but one—Fujiyama. For him who lives continuously in a valley with never a journey beyond the heights that surround it, the range that edges the dawn and the range that limits the sunset may be the Alpha and Omega of his mountaineering. And the goat-herder high in the Himalayas, that "multitude of mountains," would find it difficult perhaps to set his first and last in their proper places. This would hold good too, among the Andes, and in Switzerland, and in less degree along the snowy line of the Sierras and the Rockies.

But what variety of mountains is to be recalled between the first and the last! Gently rounded, wooded fellows, little more than hills; mighty domes, broad-backed and green, carrying forests of pine and fir on their backs; black, jagged peaks rising above velvet garments of snow; the painted mountains of the desert yielding a score of tints in an hour of dawn. Yet it matters not what mountains rise up out of memory to be contemplated and rejoiced in, for "whatever face they turn to us, whatever their appearance, it is always one of beauty."'

Before the Roses and the Longest Day

So, some tempestuous morn in early June,
When the year's primal burst of bloom is o'er,
Before the roses and the longest day—
When garden-walks and all the grassy floor
With blossoms red and white of fallen May
And chestnut-flowers are strewn—
So have I heard the cuckoo's parting cry,
From the wet field, through the vext garden-trees,
Come with the volleying rain and tossing breeze:
The bloom is gone, and with the bloom go I!

—Matthew Arnold.

The Burning Bush

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR innumerable reasons, the third chapter of Exodus has been given very careful attention by most Bible students. In spite of this, as it were, until the advent of Christian Science, which points out the way by which to attain the scientific or spiritual interpretation of the wonderful messages which are to be found in the Scriptures, what all these students have been so intent upon seeking for, seemed to remain in more or less obscurity. The reason for this is not at all difficult to understand, when it is realized that this search after the wisdom which cometh from God, Spirit, has usually been attempted by trying to reason from two diametrically opposite premises, Mind and matter. Mrs. Eddy says, with the positive declaration of Christian Science, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468), absolutely excludes the false material premise, and so arrives simply and logically at the conclusion, that whatever is real, or has real existence, entity, or being, is of God, Spirit, Mind, the one and only consciousness, and so is not, never was, nor ever could be material, but forever exactly like Spirit, and so spiritual.

Most thinking men have at some time in their careers given thoughtful attention to the cause for existence, or the Science of being, trying, as best they could with what light had come to them, to solve what has always been an enigma to them. It is because the third chapter of Exodus deals with this momentous subject, and that, too, in a way that is rich beyond mere words, that so much time and interest have been devoted to the study of it. It deals with the revelation of what being is, with what God and His idea is, as made manifest to the enlightened understanding of Moses, who was afterward to point out to the children of Israel the way out of bondage, ignorance, idolatry, and sensualism, which the Bible designates as the land of Egypt, into the realm of the one infinite Mind, which the same volume declares to be the land of milk and honey, where man is found to be free, joyous, and holy, as Spirit, God, made him.

Moses had been fittingly prepared to receive that clear impartation of Truth, which always points out the way to freedom and boundless bliss, and makes the present demonstration thereof possible, right in the very face of what, to mortal sense, seems hopeless bondage. After the flight from Egypt, Moses gave himself over to a long period of deep meditation, searching for the deep things of God, even as did the Master, when he spent forty days in the wilderness, away from all mankind. While so doing, communing with Principle, God, the great I AM, he must have had many wonderful glimpses of "the beauty of holiness." This resulted afterward in what was made manifest to him, as well as to future generations, by his experience in Horeb, where, "when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see," he was enabled to realize that right where there appeared a burning bush, uninjured by fire, was holy ground, just so is every other place, when one comes to understand that God and His idea fill all space. In the Glossary of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy gives this definition: "Fire. Fear; remorse; lust; hatred; destruction; affliction purifying and elevating man." (P. 586.) So it is, that what to finite sense, mortal mind, seems to be destruction, when seen through the lens of Science, as Moses saw, with spiritual understanding, is found to be purification.

Is there aught in the realm of matter that can withstand without trace the devastating effects of fire? Then most assuredly it could not have been a bush of matter which Moses turned aside to see, a bush which "burned with fire," but "was not consumed." What did appear to Moses was Mind's idea, the Christ-idea, and this was only possible because the thinking of Moses had been uplifted by a purifying process, so that this glorious fact was revealed to him: that God and His infinite idea, man, are everywhere, hence, omnipresent. This pure idea, revealed thus to Moses, was presented so that he might advance further toward the imperishable facts of being, which Mrs. Eddy explains on pages 467 and 468 of Science and Health, by saying, "Reasoning from cause to effect in the Science of Mind, we begin with Mind, which must be understood through the idea which expresses it and cannot be learned from its opposite, matter. Thus we arrive at Truth, or intelligence, which evolves its own unerring idea and never can be coordinate with human illusions."

By means of such revelations as are typified by the burning bush, Moses was fitted to perform the mission for which Mind had chosen him. He it was who was first to reveal, to those who had eyes to see, that which was, hundreds of years later, to be more perfectly demonstrated by the words and works of Christ Jesus, even this, that God is ever one with man, but that this must be proved, in the present experience of every one, enabling them to declare understandingly, "Immanuel, God is with me." Moses must, of course, have realized this better than any other of his time, and yet perhaps not quite so well as he might have done, had he learned at all times to forsake the dictates of human will.

It is in the chapter of the burning bush that Moses becomes better instructed in the way of holiness,—in coming to know the name and nature of the one I AM. When doubt was presented as to whether he was fitted to lead the Israelites out of darkness and bondage, the message came clear and unmistakable, "I AM THAT I AM." Here, in reality, is what the whole Bible is based upon,—I AM. That is why Christian Science proves so illuminating, because it makes plain what I AM is, all that really is, and does so as simply as has been shown by the lesson of the burning bush. Moses saw that what seemed to be matter was nothing more nor less than a false suppositional creation, a lie, posing as the universe of Truth; that right where this lie was claiming to be, being was, with all its perfectibility and completeness; that Principle, God, all-inclusive being or isness, could be seen to be in one place as well as another; that it was, in the last analysis, what one accepted about bush, or anything which was presented through the medium of false testimony, which determined how much of godliness was understood by any thinker. So we see that the burning bush, like all the lessons in the Bible, merely aids in bringing us closer to an understanding of God and His Christ—what all men are seeking, though in various ways.

W'en Dey's Time to Tinker Roun'

Summa's nice, wif sun a-shinin',
Spring is good wif greens and grass,
An' dey's some t'ings nice 'bout wintah,
Dough hit brings de freezin' blas;
But de time dat is de fines',
Whethah fiel's is green er brown,
Is w'en de rain's a-po-in'
An' dey's time to tinker roun'.

Den you men's de mule's ol' ha'ness,
An' you men's de broken chair,
Hummin' all de time you's wo'kin'
Some ol' common kind o' air.
Evah now an' den you looks out,
Tryin' mighty ha'd to frown,
But you cain't, you's glad hit's rainin',
An' dey's time to tinker roun'.

Oh, you 'ten's lak you so anxious
Evah time it so't o' stops.
W'en hit goes on, den you reckon
Dat de wet'll he'p de crops.
But hit ain't de crops you's aftah;
You knows w'en de rain comes down
Dat hit's too wet out fu' wo'kin',
An' dey's time to tinker roun'.

Oh, dey's fun inside de co'n-crib,
An dey's laffin' at de ba'n;
An' dey's allus some one jokin',
Er some one to tell a ya'n.
Dah's a quiet in yo' cabin,
Only fu' de rain's sof' soun';
So you's mighty blessed happy
W'en dey's time to tinker roun'.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

"Austria-Hungary" and the Hapsburgs

ALTHOUGH it may be many years before the full story of the recent effort on the part of the former King Charles of Hungary to regain his throne is told, if it ever is told, still, every week that passes adds to the store of information on the subject, and every week that passes makes it clearer that the effort represented the untimely fruition of a very widespread Hapsburg propaganda. Indeed the Hapsburg emissaries are, today, making little or no secret of the matter. It is now known, for instance, that, in spite of his engagement to the Swiss authorities, the former Emperor Charles had no sooner established himself at Prangins than he inaugurated a widespread system of propaganda. The bulk of the funds was supplied, curiously enough, by French Royalists, and branch offices were established in the most businesslike way possible, at such centers as Freiburg, Geneva, and Berne. Prangins was, of course, the headquarters, and, from there, the work was controlled and organized for some time by Captain Werkman, who earned an unenviable notoriety in connection with the Kapp affair in Germany. A large number of archdukes, as might be expected, rallied to the cause, and they have scattered themselves throughout Switzerland, maintaining communication with headquarters at Prangins and generally assisting in the work. Thus, according to recent reports from Vienna, the Archduke Frederick, the former Commander-in-Chief, is residing at Berne. Archduke Nicholas, the uncle of the former Emperor, is at St. Moritz; the Archduke Eugene, at Basel; the Archduke Peter Ferdinand, at Lucerne, and so it goes on.

The way in which the propaganda is actually carried on in Austria and Hungary, together with what have come to be called the succession states, is particularly interesting. Special attention is apparently paid to the work in succession territories. In both Jugo-Slavia and Tzecho-Slovakia, there is still quite a considerable population devoted, if not to the idea of the dual monarchy, at any rate to the House of Hapsburg. The Hapsburg propagandists are awake to the fact that a strengthening of their position in these outlying portions of the old monarchy would render the task of regaining the Hapsburg hold on the preponderatingly "loyal" portions relatively easier. Indeed, it was in the succession states that the propaganda work was first organized, and it was carried on from centers in both Jugo-Slavia and Tzecho-Slovakia before the direction of the movement was transferred to Swiss territory. A favorite method is for the former King-Emperor to make well heralded contributions on a large scale to various charitable institutions, whilst the question of restoration is widely debated in the monarchist press.

The chief difficulty the propagandists have to contend with doubtless arises from the fact that the Christian Socialists, an organization of peculiar influence in the old monarchy, are seriously divided on the question. Christian Socialism, in the old Austro-Hungarian dominions, represented an effort on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to offset Socialism, and it is, today, completely dominated by Clericalism. Now the Clericalist Party in Austria and Hungary is faced with the necessity of making a very difficult choice. In the days before the war, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary was regarded as one of the pillars of the church. In the event of a restoration taking place, he would, no doubt, be again so regarded. But he never could hope to be anything like the power he was formerly. On the other hand, a Roman Catholic Austria, united with a Roman Catholic Bavaria, for this is really what union with Germany would amount to, would in the view of many Christian Socialists, place the Roman Catholic Church in a very strong position in Central Europe. The Christian Socialists are, therefore, about equally divided on the question, one half favoring the return of the Hapsburgs, the other strongly advocating union with Germany.

Outside the ranks of the Christian Socialists, Charles has an enormous asset in the prestige and favor of the House of Hapsburg in Austria, and especially in Hungary. The Hungarians, for centuries, made it as difficult as possible for their Hapsburg rulers, yet, in times of emergency, it was always to the Hungarians that the Hapsburgs looked for support. The story of how Maria Theresa, at a time of tremendous crisis in her fortunes, appeared before the Hungarian Magnates, in the Diet of Pressburg, "clad in a simple black robe, and carrying her infant son in her arms," may be entirely apocryphal; but there can be no doubt that she did appeal to them, and that they gave her their whole-hearted support. Since that time, up to the outbreak of the great war, it had been regarded almost as a sacred tradition in Hungary that a direct appeal from the House of Hapsburg for support must be answered, if any appeal were answered. Again and again the Emperor Francis Joseph exploited this tradition, until it came to be recognized as the last but never-failing resource in all difficulties. It was, no doubt, because he counted upon its surviving power that the former Emperor Charles decided to make his recent attempt to win back his crown in Hungary, rather than in Austria. Neither is it clear that he entirely misjudged the situation. In spite of the emphatic resolution condemning his attempt passed by the National Assembly, there are many people who hold the view that Charles' enterprise was rather ill-timed than ill-judged. However this may be, there does not seem to be any slackening in the efforts of the Hapsburg propagandists. The organization is still intact, and the monarchist press sees to it that the idea of the eventual restoration of the Hapsburgs is kept steadily before the people.

Is Mr. Gompers an Opportunist?

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, has proved himself both resourceful and tenacious. There are indications that he is to reveal himself, even if he has not already done so, as an opportunist. This, to those in whom Mr. Gompers has inspired confidence, is regrettable, for one cannot adopt the gentle arts of opportunism without sacrificing something else. Perhaps, in the case of Mr. Gompers, there would be no need to sacrifice the qualities of tenacity and resourcefulness, but there must necessarily be a yielding, in some degree, of that sincerity which is the groundwork and foundation of true leadership. For years Mr. Gompers has been the recognized leader of the forces of organized Labor in the United States. He has maintained his right of leadership by his heretofore unwavering adherence to a policy of conservatism, and by his successful opposition to the insistent demands of the ultra-radical elements within the ranks of the federation of which he is the chief executive officer. By those whom he has opposed he has been denounced as reactionary. But Mr. Gompers is not a reactionist. He has proved this by the successive victories he has gained for Labor, victories which some of the more greedy of those who have been forced to follow where he has led are inclined to regard as inadequate and unsatisfying. His conservatism has, without doubt, served more than once to readjust the wavering balance between Capital and Labor and to keep industry upon an even keel. It is quite natural that the pursuit of such a policy has not endeared its advocate to those on either side who have been compelled to yield a little. Concessions have been forced from employers, whilst the workers have frequently been convinced of the necessity of relinquishing impossible demands. On the whole, both have been the beneficiaries of what the public calls Mr. Gompers' conservatism, but which some of those whom he has aided most claim to regard as reactionism.

No one knows better than Mr. Gompers himself that the strength of his leadership has been his adherence to this policy of reasonable conservatism. His repeated selection as president of the American Federation of Labor has been due as much to the proclaimed opposition of the radicals as to his constructive and executive ability. Whatever may be said to the contrary, American Labor is not ultra-radical. It is, on the other hand, mildly conservative. This Mr. Gompers knows. There is no need that he should be told such things. Still, knowing this, he seems to regard it as tactical, on the eve of the forthcoming annual convention of the federation, to assume the aggressive attitude of an implacable foe of the "classes of oppression," and to reconsecrate himself as the unyielding champion of the "downtrodden wage earner." It is not disrespectful to say of Mr. Gompers that he is a politician. He is a politician, and too adroit and calculating a politician to make the mistake which he seems now to be making in staging what, it can hardly be doubted, is a mere play to the galleries. If Mr. Gompers seeks to insure his own reelection as president of the federation, why does he not center his campaign efforts in uniting and strengthening the elements within the organization which are naturally loyal to him, rather than in rallying the discordant factions which have never opposed him successfully? He has nothing to promise the radicals now, and they know it. He would not, supposably, turn his back upon those whose cause he has so long championed, and it would seem unwise for him to carry on the flirtation with the radicals which he seems to have begun if he hopes to hold the strength which has so long been his, sometimes in actual emergencies.

Broadly speaking, Labor in the United States has established what it calls the right of collective bargaining. In the chief industries, with a few notable exceptions, employers have recognized labor unionism as the established order. Mr. Gompers says the campaign for the "open shop" has been defeated. Thus far, Labor has progressed without resort to the ultra-radical methods which Mr. Gompers now indicates he might admit the wisdom of adopting. Labor has likewise won what, a few years ago, even its most advanced champions would have regarded as a concession hardly possible. That is the right, in many of the larger industries, of cooperating in direction and management. Employers, in not infrequent instances, have inaugurated, or proposed to inaugurate this plan, probably with the purpose of bringing home to the employees a realization of the fact that there are mutual responsibilities and obligations in the successful operation of every great industrial enterprise. But now, for what reason Mr. Gompers perhaps knows best, he declares that Labor wants none of this patronizing, this "patting the workers on the back." The sincerity of employers, he insists, their whole-hearted interest in their employees, "can be shown best in the contents of pay envelopes." That does not sound like Mr. Gompers at his best. He has much to say about what he declares is a concerted plan on the part of the employers to "disorganize the organized and to prevent organization of the yet unorganized," some of which reads much like ordinary campaign platitudes. Then, perhaps to insure an escape from the rigid censorship of the radicals, Mr. Gompers returns to his attack upon the Kansas Industrial Court law. He denounces the law as one which seeks to "tie men to their jobs," forgetting, or ignoring, the fact that the law complained of is designed also to "tie jobs to the men." But such an explanation would not have maintained the continuity, as it were, of Mr. Gompers' campaign document. Evidently he did not start out with the intention of making it anything more or less than an appeal to those elements within the ranks of the federation to which he has no real need to appeal.

British Indians in South Africa

THE question of the disabilities of British Indians in South Africa dates back many years. There were difficulties in the days when the Transvaal was an independent state, and, in spite of the sincere efforts made by both parties to the issue to arrive at some permanent solution of the problem, no such solution has ever been reached. The question is a curiously difficult one, complicated by the fact that, under the unwritten constitution of the British Commonwealth, there is literally no final court of appeal in the matter. The only hope of solution lies in arbitration and compromise. The British Indian is a British citizen. He has just as much right to invoke the protection of the British Government for his person and his rights as has any other British citizen, and yet, the British Government admits that it has no right to interfere with South Africa in the management of her own internal affairs. It is quite true, as Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree declared, some time ago, that British Indians in South Africa had been assured by the British Government, whilst the South African War was in progress, that, when Great Britain came into possession of the Transvaal, British Indians would receive better treatment than ever they had under the Boer régime. The moment, however, South Africa took over the management of her own affairs, the order of the Colonial Office in London ceased to run in such matters, and the Indian and the South African were left to work out the problem together.

Now the vast majority of South Africans do not want the Indian in South Africa, and the tendency, for some time after the inauguration of the Union, was to make South Africa as uninviting as possible to him by adding to his disabilities. Some eight years ago, matters swept up to a crisis, in consequence of the imposition of a £3 poll tax and certain restrictions as to marriage, and, for months, under the leadership of Mr. Ghandi, then as now a power in Indian affairs, a widespread system of passive resistance obtained, accompanied by strikes on a large scale.

The situation caused much excitement and unrest throughout India, where the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, championed the cause of the Indians in South Africa, whilst Mr. Gokhale was untiring in his efforts to secure for his fellow countrymen the rights of citizenship. In the end, after Mr. Ghandi had spent some time in prison and other punitive measures had failed, the South African Government decided to appoint a commission to inquire into the whole question, with the result that the objectionable poll tax was abolished, and Mr. Ghandi and General Smuts reached a satisfactory and honorable agreement on all other matters. On sailing from Cape Town just before the outbreak of the great war, Mr. Ghandi declared the passive resistance movement at an end, and insisted that the Smuts-Ghandi agreement represented a just settlement of the controversy. "Complete satisfaction," he added significantly, "cannot be expected until full civic rights are conceded to resident Indians, but I hope that Europeans will eventually see the justice of granting those rights." Well, so far, Europeans have not seen the justice of such a claim. On the contrary, during recent months, another effort has been made to reimpose certain of the restrictions removed under the Smuts-Ghandi agreement, with the result that, within the past few weeks, the British Indian Defense Association has issued a manifesto demanding for Indians in South Africa "complete civil and political rights, as at present enjoyed by our European fellow citizens." The whole question is thus reopened.

The Antioch Plan

WHATEVER may be the final judgment on the plan for the reorganization of Antioch College, in Ohio, at present being worked out by its president, Arthur E. Morgan, there can be no question that it is deserving of the most careful and sympathetic consideration. Those who have made any study of education will not be hasty to approve any more than they will be hasty to disapprove. Education is a thing of slow growth, and it is seldom that the results of any far-reaching plan of education can be justly appraised until such a plan has been in operation many years. As Mr. Morgan himself remarked, in a recent able exposition of his proposals, "Judgment as to the part that will be played by unforeseen factors in situations that may arise, and as to the actual weight and significance of all factors involved, is not gained by study alone or by experience alone, but by a combination of both."

Briefly, the Antioch plan, as it has come to be called, aims at so combining, in the college curriculum, cultural study and remunerative industrial or professional work that the student who so desires will not only be able to work his way through college, but to gain practical experience in the vocation which he may plan to adopt. The idea of affording the student facilities for practical work is no new thing in college development. But where the Antioch plan differs from all other schemes of the kind is that, in this case, all the workshops, as they may be called, are to be the "real thing." "In so far as plans can be matured to that effect," Mr. Morgan says, "it is planned to locate industries in a factory building on the campus. Some of these would be going concerns induced to locate there on account of the available floor space, labor supply, and electric power supply from a near-by central power station; while it is hoped that in time some of them may be owned and operated by the college." In addition to these industries, it is designed to have an educational department, students from which will spend half their time as teachers in neighboring schools; whilst the college will undertake accounting work in all its branches, as well as printing, publishing, and so forth. The underlying requirement of all these courses is "a liberal arts course." The student, Mr. Morgan maintains, no matter what the calling he may ultimately adopt, should become "a cultural and social asset to the community as well as an industrial asset."

As to the time required for such a course, it is estimated that six years would be sufficient, and that during the whole of that time the student would be largely self-supporting. Mr. Morgan estimates that the average student should have no difficulty in earning $600 the first year. Of this, the college would retain a third as college fees, leaving the student with $400 for maintenance. His income, it is estimated, should increase by about $75 a year thereafter. During the last two years, the student's earnings should, it is claimed, exceed all his necessary expenditures. The college will welcome students who desire to devote themselves entirely to academic work, but from such students a minimum fee of $300 will be required.

Apart from the practical training such a plan will afford, one of its greatest recommendations is the assistance it will offer to those students who are obliged, in any case, to work their way through college. As Mr. Morgan very justly remarks, thousands of young men who do this engage, quite generally, in menial and unskilled labor of very low productive capacity. He believes that their productive value and income could be multiplied two or three times "by association with organized industry which requires a high grade of intelligence." Of course, the whole scheme will depend for its success upon the ability of the college to "make it pay." As to the effect of the plan upon the cultural development of the students, time alone will fully show.

Editorial Notes

WHILST Sinn Fein has been guilty of many more outrageous actions than the burning of the Custom House in Dublin, it is safe to say that, as far as the destruction of property is concerned, this is the most outrageous. The Custom House in Dublin, one of the most beautiful buildings in Europe, with its bright green copper dome surmounting the central tower of white granite, was a wonderful landmark. It was the first great building which the traveler clearly discerned as his boat made her way up the river, and it was the last to be lost in the general haze astern, as she made her way toward England. Thousands of people, the world over, who know little else about Dublin or Ireland are familiar with the Custom House.

THERE were queer stories current during the war of settlers in the far northwest of America getting news of the outbreak of the war a year or so afterward. But these yarns are outdone completely by the one that comes from the Libyan desert by way of Buckingham Palace. Mrs. Rosita Forbes, the first woman to make the hazardous journey into the country of the Senussi, had been called to the royal presence to recount her experience, and spoke upon news and the Senussi. The people, it appears, are very accommodating in regard to the rate at which they desire news of the outer world to reach them. Never had they been known to insist upon "latest" editions: in fact, when Mrs. Forbes was with them they had just received English papers describing the coronation of King George and Queen Mary! Evidently the Senussi are slow readers, but one would very much like to know where the "coronation" papers had been lying all these years. Had they been circulating round the hearths of the various African tribes?

THERE is little doubt that a social revolution is taking place in England. The war threw the whole social structure into the melting pot, and, as has often been said, in the trenches of Flanders and the battlefields of the East, nobleman and laborer, millionaire and artisan found themselves on a par. As the balance of power was wrested by the Norman knights from the English at the battle of Senlac, so in turn the hollow squares of the Scottish soldiery at Bannockburn and "the crooked stick and the gray goose wing" of the English archers at Agincourt marked the swing back from "the greater folk" to "the lesser folk." The end of the great war found the balance of power in England tending toward the great labor trade unions. But the present strike may well mark the beginning of the swing of the pendulum back to the middle classes, as their capacity to maintain the services of the community may prove the deciding factor in the present dispute. But the pendulum will only stop swinging when the Golden Rule is brought into force.

A GRANDDAUGHTER of a young New Yorker who, in the year 1862, acted on Horace Greeley's advice to go west, has come out of the west to lay a wreath on the statue of the former editor in Greeley Square, New York City. How frequently do those who offer advice regret that they gave it! Greeley's counsel, publicly given following his expeditionary journey to the Pacific in the days following the great gold rush into California, was accepted by uncounted thousands of adventurous young men and women of the United States. Possibly few regretted their action. They were the founders of many prosperous industries and the pioneers in establishing new cities and states. Surely they have proved the wisdom of their mentor, and have warranted the generous giving of advice when the counselor is certain he is right.

TO BE had almost for the asking, a fourteenth century castle in the heart of Shakespeare's England! This opportunity is to be found in nothing more romantic than an estate agent's advertisement. The place in question is Maxstoke Castle, in Warwickshire, which was visited by King Richard III on his way to Bosworth. In many ways the magnificent apartments are just as they were in earlier days, and even the great gates, covered with plates of iron, which were put up by the Duke of Buckingham in the fifteenth century, are still in their original state. Today the castle can be had at 6 guineas a week, incomparably cheaper than a fashionable flat in town. Now, if this desirable castle had only been in Switzerland, or Holland, it would, no doubt, have been snapped up at once by some exiled monarch. But, of course, even a former monarch would have to pay a kingly rent.

GETTING things right by study of what is right instead of what is wrong is a method that can be profitably applied in any realm. Just now it has reached English spelling. Teachers are being admonished that the marking of misspelled works in the written work of pupils is nothing less than "a pedagogical crime." At least, that is what the Journal of Education calls it. Such a marking directs the pupil's attention to the misspelling, and tends to fix in his mind the incorrect form. A far better method is to state the number of words misspelled, leaving the pupil to hunt them out. Holding the correct forms in mind, he thereby eliminates the errors. Interest in this sort of thing is widespread, just now. It seems to indicate something like a wave of spelling-reform. Only this reform is not a fad.